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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 156



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PART II OF 'XINHUA' ROUNDUP ON INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

OW261010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 23 Dec 80

["Part II of Yearend Roundup by XINHUA Reporter: '1980--A Year of Changing Events'"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The Struggle of the People of Southern Africa

In 1980 the struggle of African countries and peoples for national independence and against racism continued to develop and achieved new results, of which the most outstanding is that Zimbabwe won independence. With the support of African countries, especially the support of the frontline countries, the Zimbabwean people waged a protracted and arduous armed struggle, dealt crushing blows at the racist forces and forced the Rhodesian racist authorities to reach peace agreement with the Zimbabwean nationalists. In an independent general election, the Zimbabwe African National Union won with an overwhelming majority and formed an independent Zimbabwe Government with Mugabe as prime minister. The Republic of Zimbabwe was formally founded on 14 April, thereby pronouncing the final collapse of the racist stronghold that had ruled this land.

Zimbabwe has abundant national resources and holds an important strategic position. Its independence is of great significance to the development of the revolutionary situation in southern Africa. Since independence, the government has promulgated a "minimum wage law" to protect the black people's interests, increased the purchase prices of farm products by large margins and rehabilitated and developed the war-torn economy at a rather rapid rate in order to rebuild the country. Noticeable achievements have been made in the short span of more than half a year. The government has adopted a realistic policy and declared that it will protect private capital and encourage foreign investment that will help develop Zimbabwe's economy. As a result, the country's economy is recovering step by step. Zimbabwe has also resettled more than 1.2 million refugees and is gradually forming a national army by integrating the guerrillas and the former Rhodesian security forces.

However, Zimbabwe at present is also confronted by some difficulties which cannot be ignored. For some time, armed conflicts and violent incidents have occurred incessantly between a small number of the members of the two groupings of Zimbabwe nationalist organizations, resulting in injuries and deaths and

economic losses and adversely affecting social stability and the people's livelihood. Healing the economic wounds caused by the protracted war and upheaval, overcoming the difficulty of the critical shortage of capital in rebuilding the country and reorganizing the armed forces to form a unified national army are also arduous tasks. The Zimbabwean Government is taking positive measures and striving to solve these problems.

The fact that Zimbabwe has won independence has greatly encouraged the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation. While the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] is continuing its armed struggle, African frontline countries and the international community are making concerted efforts and are engaged in frequent diplomatic activities on Namibia's independence. The South African racist authorities have been forced to agree to take part in a meeting on the issue of Namibian independence to be held early next year. However, because South Africa has changed its attitude many times before, African countries are closely watching what schemes the South African authorities may still play to obstruct a peaceful settlement of the Namibian issue.

Zimbabwe's independence has made the South African racist regime even more isolated and it finds the going very tough. To extricate themselves from the predicament, the reactionary authorities are on the one hand continuing to suppress the black masses and on the other hand making a pretense of "relaxing" their racial discrimination, attempting to deceive the masses. However, the masses of blacks and colored people, fearing no suppression and refusing to be deceived, are constantly boycotting schools, striking and demonstrating, demanding the "abolition of the system based on racial discrimination." The massive boycott of schools and strikes that broke out successively in April and June this year dealt heavy blows to the racist authorities.

With the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe, independent African countries now number 50, and the forces in Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism have become stronger. The African countries and peoples united under the OAU are determined to step up their struggle and advance courageously to thoroughly crush the racist system on the African continent.

[OW261340] Turbulent Central America

If we say that the situation in Central America in 1979 was characterized by the upsurge of struggle against dictatorships marked by the overthrow of the Somoza regime by the Nicaraguan people, then since the beginning of 1980 the contradictions between various political forces in this region have become more acute and the situation is complicated and turbulent.

Central America includes five countries in the long, narrow isthmus between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, namely, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The situation is most eye-catching in El Salvador, the smallest and most densely populated of the five countries. It reflects some characteristics of the current situation in Central America.

In October last year a military coup d'etat led by young officers took place in El Salvador. The Romero dictatorial regime was overthrown, and an executive committee composed of military officers and civilians was formed. However, shortly after the government was formed, the rightwing began to criticize it for failing to energetically suppress the leftists, and the leftists regarded the new government as a change in form but not in essence. From then on, fighting between government forces and leftist guerrillas, assassinations of leftist figures by rightwing terrorist organizations and violent activities of leftist guerrillas intertwined with one another, throwing El Salvador into a state of civil war. Several thousand people have died in the violent conflicts in 1980.

This year the various antigovernment political organizations gradually joined forces with the guerrillas in El Salvador, saying that they were going to fight a "decisive battle" with the government. They engaged the government forces in frequent battles and staged three nationwide general strikes and struck at the government economically by such means as setting fire to coffee warehouses and so forth. They also sent several delegations to sell their ideas to foreign countries in order to win international support. The rightwing terrorist and assassination activities have become more rampant. Six leaders, including Archbishop Oscar Romero, who was sympathetic to the leftists, and (Enrique Alvarez), general secretary of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, and four women from the United States were all victims under the butcherknife of the rightists.

The present Salvadoran government has been organized many times since the beginning of this year, and the contradictions between the "hardliners" and the "moderates" within the armed forces have also become increasingly apparent. After several contests of strength, the forces of Gutierrez, representative of the "hardliners" and member of the executive committee, are gradually gaining the upper hand, and the position of Majano, representative of the "moderates" and also a member of the executive committee, and his supporters has been weakened. This country is still in a state of unrest.

The situation in Guatemala is in many ways similar to the situation in El Salvador. Several antigovernment guerrilla forces have also formed a United Front to fight the government forces and the rightwing paramilitary organization.

In another country, Honduras, the government is striving to stabilize the domestic situation through the democratic process. However, the struggle of the masses for democracy still tends to increase daily.

In Nicaragua, since the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown last year, certain achievements have been made in healing the wounds of war and for economic and cultural construction. However, the contradictions in domestic and foreign policies between the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which holds the state power, and other parties and organizations are becoming more and more pronounced. This has resulted in the successive resignation of two well-known democratic figures in the junta: Mrs Chamorro and Mr Robelo. In November

this year, 11 representatives of a number of political parties, trade unions and enterprise-owner organizations withdrew from the legislative and consultative organ, the Council of State. Then the authorities charged that the leaders of some enterprise-owner organizations were plotting to stage a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. The extremely close relationship between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Cuba has also caused dissatisfaction among some people in Nicaragua.

The turmoil in Central America is caused by long dictatorial rule, economic backwardness, the wide gap between the rich and the poor and acute social contradictions. In this turbulent region, the Soviet Union and Cuba, which are adept in taking advantage of others' precarious positions, have in the past few years used the revolutionary desires of the people in this region against imperialism, dictatorship and the oligarchical forces, meddled in the national and democratic movements in the region and contended for spheres of influence with the United States. This has further complicated the struggles in the region.

[OW261612] Western Countries Find Themselves in Economic Straits

The economies of the major capitalist countries of the West have experienced serious difficulties in the first year of the 1980's. Circumstances indicate that most of them will continue to face a gloomy prospect in the coming year.

At the very beginning of 1980, the United States, Britain and Canada one after another landed themselves in an economic crisis. The U.S. industrial production index began to drop in February and continued dropping for 6 months. Although in August it began to rise slowly, industrial output up to November was still 2.5 percent lower than the same period last year. Then, in the second half of this year, the economy of a number of West European countries also began to drop one after another. It is estimated that the size of economic growth of the nine countries of the West European community this year will be smaller than any year since 1975. According to a 27 November REUTERS report, some factories in various European countries had been closed down, the situation was desolate, and "the European economy is falling into a recession."

Soaring prices is another "serious problem" the Western countries find difficult to cope with at present. The ministerial conference of the economic co-operation and development organization held in Paris in early June of this year and the Summit meeting of seven Western countries including the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada in Venice in late June of this year both unanimously expressed the need to control rising prices. Since the beginning of this year, these countries have also each adopted some measures, but the results are very little. It has been disclosed that prices in seven major capitalist countries including the United States in September this year increased more than 10 percent over that of a year ago, and that prices are rising most sharply in Britain and Italy. It is estimated that this year's overall price increase in these two countries will not be lower than 20 percent. In the United States, because of the constantly rising prices, what could be bought for \$100 in 1967 costs nearly \$254 in October of this year.

The worsening economic situation has aggravated the unemployment problem in the Western countries. As disclosed by the experts of the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization in November this year, in the 23 Western countries (not including Turkey) of that organization, the total number of unemployed reached about 2.4 million, and, in addition, there were more than 20 million semi-unemployed who could only find part-time work. Since April this year, the number of unemployed in the United States each month has hovered around 8 million, and this means there are at least 7 persons out of every 100 on the average who cannot find work. The number of unemployed in the 9 countries of the European community in November this year increased to 7.6 million, an increase of 1.6 million over a year ago. The number of unemployed in Britain and Denmark each increased by 50 percent over a year ago.

Leaders and economists in some Western countries are of the opinion that 1981 will continue to be a year in which the Western world will be confronted by political and economic difficulties. West German Chancellor Schmidt felt that the economy of the Western world will make almost no growth in 1981. A U.S. economic research organization believes that the slowly recovering U.S. economy is in danger of again falling into a recession in 1981. Some major economists in the West pessimistically predict that in the first half of 1981, the rate of economic growth in West Europe is estimated to drop to zero.

[OW262055] Reagan's Entry Into the White House

The United States holds an election once every 4 years. The year 1980 was an election year. On 4 November, Republican Presidential Candidate Reagan won an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes and was elected the 40th president of the United States. Incumbent President Carter suffered a stunning defeat. This was the first time such a thing happened in the United States in nearly 92 years.

The election was held with the United States facing serious difficulties in both domestic and foreign affairs. Domestically, the U.S. economy had been "stagnant" for a protracted period. The production of major industrial departments was stagnant or even declining. The inflation rate reached 12.7 percent. The number of unemployed people stayed at about 8 million. The actual income of the working people was dropping. Internationally, due to the Soviet Union's global aggression and expansion, the U.S. interests were in immediate danger. The U.S. Government had too many problems to tackle and felt quite helpless. Even the issue of the hostages in Iran remained unsolved for a long time. Because of all that the American people felt disappointed and angry, lacked a sense of security and earnestly hoped to change the state of affairs. This was the situation when Reagan won the election.

The Democratic Party lost 12 seats in the congressional election that was held concurrent with the presidential election. A number of liberal congressmen, who had been in Congress for a long time, lost and were replaced by conservatives. Conservative organizations were quite active during the election campaign. The conservative think tank "Heritage Foundation" proposed a 3,000-page plan for action to the Reagan group, recommending a large-scale increase in

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military spending, the accelerated development of nuclear weapons, suppression of "radicals in the country," and even resumption of activities of the right-wing organization in the 1930's "The Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities." Indications suggest that with Reagan's election victory the conservative forces in the United States is gaining ground.

Reagan is a conservative of the Republican Party. His major election campaign slogan was: "Rebuild a Powerful America." He emphasizes the need to revitalize the U.S. economy and military strength and to restore the United States' "position as world leader." Domestically, he proposed to slash the budget of the Federal Government, cut taxes and reduce the regulatory role of the government among private enterprises. At the same time, he favors an increase in defense spending, acceleration in arms expansion and the restoration of U.S. military predominance. In foreign affairs, he believes that the Soviet Union is the "source of all turmoil in the world" and he proposes to adopt an even stronger policy in dealing with the Soviet Union to deal a heavy blow to Soviet aggression and expansion and to protect U.S. interests in various parts of the world. He also expressed his determination to strengthen U.S. relations with its allies and to support Israel.

Concerning U.S. policy toward China, on the one hand Reagan supports efforts to normalize relations with China and expresses his intention to continue developing Sino-U.S. relations. However, at the same time, he more than once advocated the reestablishment of an "official relationship" between the United States and Taiwan.

In an interview with a reporter from the French newspaper L'EPICARO on the eve of the general election, he said: Sino-U.S. relations will be "based on an overall and strategic concept." He believed that to continue developing the Sino-U.S. relations conforms with the interests of the United States, possibly "interests of a fundamental nature." At the same time, he once again said that he will seek to "maintain relations with Taiwan" according to some articles of the "Act on Relations with Taiwan."

Since the late 1960's, U.S. strength has been clearly on the decline. At present, not only its conventional strength is lagging behind the Soviet Union, but it may possibly be surpassed by the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons. It is impossible to change this situation overnight. In the United States, various political forces oppose each other. The conservatives and moderates within the Republican Party are trying to outdo each other as they have different political opinions. We have to wait and see what kind of domestic and foreign policies Reagan will advocate after he officially takes office.

At present, President-Elect Reagan is busy forming his cabinet and making preparations to take over the government. The principal cabinet members have already been appointed. Reagan's new administration will officially take over on 20 January of next year.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ON RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EGYPT, OTHER ARAB STATES

OW261214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Article by Wan Guang: "Roundup: Tendency for Reconciliation Between Egypt and 'Moderate' Arab Nations"]

[Text] Cairo, December 25 (XINHUA)--Certain Arab countries, which have split because of differences over ways to deal with Arab-Israeli relations, have shown tendencies to reconcile. This was seen as a new development in the Arab region this year, against the background of the grave Soviet menace.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan' Ali declared on December 21 that Egypt hoped that the year 1981 would become "a year of Arab dialogue" and "a year of Arab accord and harmony."

Antagonism between "moderate" Arab countries and Egypt has somewhat mitigated this year. These countries expressed their desire for unity after the Israeli authority adopted the law annexing Jerusalem last July. Moroccan King Hassan the Second sent a message then to Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat, urging him to take measures which "would enable us all to embrace again Egypt." Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal indicated last August that his country wanted to see Egypt in the Arab ranks. The press here also carried articles at that time calling for solidarity between the Arab nations to oppose the enemy.

Owing to the differences between Egypt and other Arab nations including Saudi Arabia over the Camp David agreements, the voice for reconciliation was again silenced for some time.

Since the Iraq-Iran war broke out in September, Saudi Arabia and some Gulf countries have voiced more urgently than ever the need for unity in struggle as they were worried that the Soviet Union might step up its southward drive. Many Arab countries, already on the alert after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan have strengthened their defences in order to resist the Soviet expansionists. Egypt has repeatedly declared its readiness to provide military facilities to the United States so as to defend the security of the countries in the Gulf and in the Middle East.

This year, some "moderate" Arab countries and Egypt have increased economic and cultural exchanges. Cairo newspaper yesterday reported that the board of directors of the Agricultural Development Fund has approved a 28 million U.S. dollars loan for Egypt under the support of Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Kuwait and in defiance of Libya's opposition. This was the first loan the fund has granted to Egypt since it was established in 1977. Delegates of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait also attended a number of international scientific conferences held recently in Cairo.

Egypt appointed in November new heads of its "interest offices" in Kuwait, Iraq and Jordan and promoted them from the rank of councillor to that of minister. It was said that private contacts and dialogues between Egypt and some Arab countries have taken place recently.

Observers here hold that both "moderate" Arab countries and Egypt want an early settlement of the Palestine problem so as to oppose in unity the hegemonist threat in the Gulf and the Middle East. Most of the Arab states are now in favour of the settlement of the Palestine problem through peaceful negotiations, though differences remain over ways and conditions for conducting such negotiations.

Some Arab personages pointed out that although antagonism between some Arab countries and Egypt has reduced it still takes time for them to restore full relations.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': MUSKIE CONDEMNS USSR AFGHAN INVASION, BACKS SANCTIONS

OW250132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Article: "Soviet Aggression Against Afghanistan Must Be Penalized, Says Muskie"]

[Text] Washington, December 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie today censured Moscow for its aggression against Afghanistan and called for continued implementation of sanctions against the Soviet Union as long as its forces remain in that country.

In a statement on Christmas Eve, Muskie said: "The Soviet Union launched its attack on Afghanistan a year ago this week, using large numbers of troops and armor. That attack has been met by the widespread resistance of virtually all the people of Afghanistan. Despite the continued massive use of force, Soviet forces have been unable to suppress popular resistance. They cannot impose a government and army capable of exercising effective control in Afghanistan or acceptable to the Afghan people. Over a million Afghans have fled Soviet troops and taken refuge in Pakistan.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has had major repercussions throughout the world. It has particularly affected the Islamic and Non-Aligned countries of southwest Asia whose concern over the threat to their own security has sharply increased. It has led the U.S. and its allies to accelerate measures to strengthen our capabilities to resist further Soviet aggression in that vital region of the world.

"The intervention in Afghanistan has been overwhelmingly condemned by the members of the U.N. nations of virtually every political persuasion have called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

"The Soviet Union continues to reject all reasonable proposals aimed at the withdrawal of Soviet forces and affirming the right of the Afghan people to live freely under a government of their own choice, secure from outside interference.

"The United States believes that aggression must be penalized. The weight of international public opinion and the continued implementation of concrete measures affecting the economy and programs of the Soviet Union will continue as long as Soviet forces remain in Afghanistan against the will of the Afghan people.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': BRZEZINSKI ON AFGHAN, OTHER ISSUES

OW290147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, December 28 (XINHUA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, said today that the courageous resistance to Soviet invasion and occupation in Afghanistan is a national liberation struggle which is beginning to command broader sympathy and international support.

The Soviets throughout their action in Afghanistan and elsewhere, he said, "have imposed very major strains on detente and this has caused a very fundamental shift in American public attitude" toward the Soviet Union.

It will be "very difficult to develop positive relationships with the Soviets unless they more visibly desist from their expansionist posture," he stressed.

Brzezinski made the remarks in an interview on NBC-TV "Meet the Press" program at noon today.

A year after the Soviet invasion, the national security advisor said, the Soviets control by and large the cities in Afghanistan. But much of the countryside is not subject to Soviet control and national resistance continues.

"There is no doubt that the Babrak Karmal regime in Kabul is a quisling regime maintained only because 85,000 Soviet troops are there to protect him. It is an occupied country which continues to exist," he said. He also noted that out of a country of some 17 million people, about 1 million to 1.2 million have been driven out of their homes, suffering as refugees because they do not wish to live under Soviet occupation.

Referring to a recent statement by John R. Block, secretary of agriculture-designate, suggesting to lift grain embargo against the Soviet Union, Brzezinski said, "It would be to my judgment a one-sided concession to the Soviet Union to lift the grain embargo and it would be a curious act of weakness on the part of the administration which is coming to power, committed to the principle of strength."

On the hostage issue with Iran, he believes that it is in the interest of the United States and Iran jointly for the issue to be resolved "On the principle

of retroactivity"--the reestablishment of status quo ante. That is, the United States will release the assets frozen following the seizure of the American hostages and Iran will release the hostages.

"The independence and integrity of Iran are threatened," he said. "Iran has lost some territories. It has a neighbor to the north that traditionally, historically has been a threat to Iranian sovereignty."

He expressed the hope that Iran would "ponder the longer range consequences of this destructive feud" with the United States which at the same time "does so much to tarnish Iran's international image."

On possible Soviet intervention in Poland, Brzezinski warned the Soviet Union that a military conflict in the heart of Europe would have "totally unpredictable" consequences, not only in a security sense but more generally political. "Monolithic and dogmatic solutions can no longer be imposed on other nations by nations no matter how powerful," he said.

He spoke for a "new sense of national unity" in Poland and in favor of economic aid to Poland in order to stabilize what he said could "otherwise be an explosive situation dangerous to everyone concerned."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS WORLD SITUATION

OW291526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hongkong, December 29 (XINHUA)—Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi made a speech in the Foreign Correspondent Club here today, reiterating the Pakistan Government's position on the Afghan problem, the security of the Gulf region, and other international affairs.

He said that the Pakistan Government's difference with the Soviet Union is that the Soviet Union would like to see the matter settled through direct negotiations with the regime in Kabul which would imply recognition, and legitimization of a government set up through foreign intervention as the conditions for the commencement of a dialogue. Pakistan "is ready to hold talks, but seeks to do so in a manner that does not imply recognition of the Kabul regime. Recognition must be necessarily linked to the withdrawal of foreign troops."

He reaffirmed the latest U.N. resolution on Afghanistan. Speaking of the 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers last May during which a Standing Committee was set up to explore ways and means of promoting a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, he said "though this committee made unremitting efforts, it could not make such headway, as the Soviet Union refused to cooperate with its peace making efforts."

Referring to the security of the Gulf region, he said, "Our view, which is based on the principles of the U.N. Charter, is that the security of any region is fundamentally the concern of the countries of that region, and that no outside power, great or small, has the right to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries in furtherance of its own interests."

Mr Shahi has just finished his official visit to China and will leave Hongkong for home today.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA': HENRY KISSINGER MEETS WITH EGYPT'S AL-SADAT

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, December 29 (XINHUA)—Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat said he had requested former American secretary of state Henry Kissinger to carry some messages to the new American administration when he received Kissinger at his home village of Mit Abul Kom today.

At a press conference held by Al-Sadat and Kissinger at the village, Al-Sadat asserted that Egypt has been helping the Afghan militants since the beginning of the tragedy on the Afghan soil and will keep helping them in every way.

Al-Sadat further said that King Husayn of Jordan "has a role in Camp David," but "I suggested that King Husayn join the agreement after we reach agreement on full Palestinian autonomy," adding that "no one should determine the fate of the Palestinians but the Palestinians themselves."

On the tough stance by Egypt against the Soviet Union, Kissinger said that President al-Sadat's ideas "are not different from the American ideas in this respect" and that U.S. President-Elect Reagan will have a clear understanding of the "strategic necessity" of this area and will be appreciative of the advice of President al-Sadat in this concern.

Kissinger arrived in Cairo last night on a week-long private visit to Egypt. It was reported that he is now on a new mission of unofficial shuttle diplomacy that will include meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the heads of state of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Oman.

Speaking about his stand on the Middle East upon his arrival, Kissinger said he backed the peace process and the Camp David accords, while in the meantime, he said he believed the time had probably come for Jordan to be included into the peace process.

Before his departure from Washington, Kissinger's spokesman Peter Rodman confirmed that the former secretary of state will explore chances of breaking the stalemate in the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks and of broadening the Camp David initiatives to include other Arab countries.

It was also reported that sources at the administration of President-Elect Reagan said that Reagan himself as well as the secretary of state-designate Alexander Haig blessed this visit and were looking forward to knowing its results.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HOSTAGES IN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HANDS--Tehran, December 30 (XINHUA)--Iranian Minister of State and Government spokesman Behzad Nabavi confirmed at a press conference here today that the U.S. hostages are now in the Iranian Government's hands. Answering a question as to who is responsible for the hostages in Iran now, he said, "It is for security reasons that we do not allow any meeting with them, because if the place of hostages is identified, more grounds would be prepared for the United States' plots." Asked what would be the next step of the Iranian Government regarding the hostages, the spokesman replied, "We cannot please ourselves with a few sheets of paper signed by Carter or Reagan. We should have a guarantee from the U.S. regarding the return of our assets. If the U.S. could propose another solution involving some sort of surety acceptable to the Algerian Government it would be equally acceptable to us. We do not trust American statements as we have learned their insubstantiality from experience." He added: "If the U.S. procrastinates in giving the requested reply or if we consider its reply negative, we shall act in accordance with our legal duties without the least hesitation." The spokesman reiterated that "insofar as we are concerned, the question of the 52 hostages has been solved. If the conditions proposed by the Majlis parliament are fulfilled, the hostages will be released. Otherwise they will be tried." [Text] [OW310144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 31 Dec 80]

IRAN ON U.S. HOSTAGES--Tehran, December 30 (XINHUA)--Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, ruled out yesterday the possibility of reconsideration of the U.S. hostage issue by parliament. In his regular Monday press conference here, he said, "The hostage issue has already passed," and "the Majlis has proved that the hostages would be put on trial if the U.S. doesn't accept Iran's terms, but we must reasonably give them a chance to find a lawful way to settle this problem." Asked if Iran would fix a date for the trial of the hostages, he said, "I don't think it is necessary to fix a date for the trial. Nevertheless, it is us who make the final decision." [Text] [OW301308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 30 Dec 80]

IRAN ON SUPERPOWER RELATIONS--Tehran, December 30 (XINHUA)--"Our foreign policy is based on the principle of neither East nor West and therefore our relations with the superpowers cannot be expanded," said Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister of state in charge of executive affairs and government spokesman, at a press conference here today. Commenting on the possibility of expansion of Iran-U.S.S.R. relations in future, Nabavi said: "These

(relations) would only develop insofar as they are not harmful to our interests and independence. Otherwise they will not." When asked to comment on a recent statement of Jalaledin Farsi, a famous Islamic Republican Party member and a deputy of the Majlis, on possible purchase of arms from the superpowers, the spokesman said, "we will buy weapons if it would not be detrimental to our independence. But since the superpowers do not undertake such transactions without selfish intentions, they could not be our trade partners." [Text] [OW310142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 31 Dec 80]

SOVIET PROTEST REJECTION BY IRAN--Tehran, December 30 (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i last night rejected Soviet charges that the Iranian authorities knew in advance the December 27 attack on the Soviet Embassy by Afghan demonstrators, reported Radio Tehran today. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov delivered a protest note to Raja'i last night. The prime minister said on the occasion that what happened at the Soviet Embassy was a protest against the Soviet intervention in Iran's brother Afghanistan. He said, "I hope the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan comes to an end as soon as possible. In this way we can promise that such things, even if at its smallest scale, will never happen again." Addressing the Iranian Majlis yesterday, speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the attack represented "a homeless and helpless nation" voicing "the very minimum of its hatred. It is you who ought to answer this protest," he told the Soviet Union, adding, "You expect to make millions of human beings homeless without these oppressed people making any protest." Radio Tehran in a commentary the same day noted, "The Iranian authorities took maximum precautions to prevent the demonstrators from entering the embassy. To say the officials were guilty of negligence or had a hand in the events is a false accusation." [Text] [OW300746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 30 Dec 80]

GUANGDONG DELEGATION IN SYDNEY--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government delegation headed by Vice Provincial Governor Liu Tianfu, arrived in Sydney on 25 October. (Lanen), the state premier of New South Wales, greeted the delegation and Liu Tianfu handed him a letter from Xi Zhongxun. Liu Tianfu and the state premier (Lanen) held friendly talks. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 26 Oct 80 HK]

POLISH CRISIS--Bucharest, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--The Romanian communists and people fully believe that the Polish communists and the working class and people of Poland are determined to seek the most suitable way for overcoming their current difficulties and are capable of doing so. This was said by the Romanian paper SCINTEIA in its 10 December editorial department article on the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact member countries' leaders. The article says that Romania "fully supports the Polish communists and progressive forces as well as the working class and people of Poland in their struggle to overcome their current adversity and for the development of socialism in their country. Our party has reiterated its firm belief that Poland's problems can and should be solved by the Polish people themselves so that these problems will not affect their relations with the international community and their policy of detente, independence and peace." [Text] [OW131211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 10 Dec 80]

PARTY AND STATE

PLA CADRES DOUBT, FEAR ECONOMIC POLICY

OW170418 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In accordance with the instructions of the military commission of the CCP Central Committee and the PLA General Political Department, many military districts, military subdistricts and PLA units stationed in various localities have sent cadres to the countryside and enterprises to familiarize themselves with the actual conditions while simultaneously organizing them to study the central authorities' documents on new policies.

Of course, this helps people understand the new principles and policies of the central authorities. However, it must be noted that many commanders and fighters are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the current economic policy and line. They cannot understand the ultrarightist ideas which have prevailed in recent years in all fields, and they are against these ideas. Yet, the propaganda department of the CCP Central Committee and the PLA General Political Department have so far failed to present any convincing propaganda documents to solve this problem specifically. That is why dissatisfaction is growing daily.

Therefore, when they criticize army cadres during the political work meetings at various levels and in army newspapers for sticking to bookish dogmas, for refusing to cast aside old conventional ideas and for taking what is erroneous and ultraleftist as what is correct, and when they criticize the party branch cadres at the enlarged meeting of the military commission of the CCP Central Committee for failing to correctly understand the party's major economic reforms and new economic policy and for failing to free themselves from the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." [passage indistinct]

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'HSIN WAN PAO' REPORTS PROGRESS OF BEIJING TRIAL

HK181441 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Special dispatch from this paper's special reporter in Beijing on 18 December: "Special Court Begins Debate Today, and the Trial of Jiang Qing Is Adjourned Until Next Week"]

[Text] The trial of the 10 evil persons, including Jiang Qing, which has been conducted by the special court of the Supreme People's Court, today entered the second stage which is that of debate. During the first stage, the court investigated the facts of the crimes but, due to Jiang Qing's stubborn resistance, the investigation of her crimes still remains unfinished.

The First Tribunal tried Chen Boda today. The procedure is that the judge announces the opening of the court, the procurator who is the prosecutor first delivers a speech, sums up the case and expresses the prosecutor's viewpoint, and subsequently the defendant replies to the charges. The defense counsel speaks on behalf of the defendant. The court allows the prosecutor and the defense counsel to aid their own views and to argue fully. It also allows the defendant to make the last speech.

The Second Tribunal tried Huang Yongsheng and Wu Faxian. The procedure is the same as that of the First Tribunal.

From today until Saturday, the First Tribunal tries Chen Boda, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan. The Second Tribunal tries Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao. It is estimated that 3 days will be sufficient for these nine persons to conduct a debate in the court. The investigation of Jiang Qing alone remains unfinished. All charges against Jiang Qing (not all crimes she committed), except for "setting fire to the grass on the wasteland" and opposing and causing disorder in the army, have been investigated. It is reported that the court will arrange time next week to continue its investigation and to allow her to reply to the charges.

After completion of the debate stage next week, the court will enter the stage of closed-door conferences, which will be the third stage. It is said this stage will take more than 1 or 2 days. Subsequently, the full

court will pass sentences--this is the fourth stage. From this, it seems that it will be impossible to conclude the trial in 20 days as originally estimated. People concerned say that the trial will be completed before New Year's Day.

The attitude of Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao can be described in one sentence: Jiang Qing's attitude is "what can you do to me?" And Zhang Chunqiao's attitude is "I do not give a damn if I defy death." It was reported that Zhang Chunqiao has suffered cancer of the intestines and the date of his death is near, anyway. He is prepared to be beheaded. People are watching whether he will act like a mute to the end or whether he will speak at the last moment and issue a statement making slanderous accusations against the people.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HUANG YONGSHENG DEFENDS SELF AT COURT SESSIONS

OW201918 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] At court debates on the afternoons of 18 through 20 December, the special court's Second Tribunal fully entitled defendant Huang Yongsheng to make statements and defend himself. Huang Yongsheng defended himself for nearly 3 hours and refused to admit that he was a principal culprit of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. By presenting the facts, public prosecutor forcefully refuted Huang Yongsheng's arguments and pointed out that Huang Yongsheng had never been ready to plead guilty.

Public prosecutor Zhang Zhongru was the first to speak. He said: That bunch of people with Lin Biao as the leader and with Huang Yongsheng and others as the principal culprits was a counterrevolutionary clique designed to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in China. After recounting the serious crimes committed by Huang Yongsheng, Zhang Zhongru said: In accordance with stipulations in Articles 92 and 98 of the criminal law, it is found that defendant Huang Yongsheng is guilty of subverting the government and organizing and leading a counterrevolutionary group. He is now referred to the special court for penalty according to the law.

While defending himself, Huang Yongsheng pleaded guilty only of [word indistinct] the frameup case of Guangdong's underground party and submitting secret information to Lin Biao and Ye Qun. He refused to admit the crimes of framing and persecuting party and state leaders and shoved the responsibility onto his superiors or subordinates. He said: I have committed serious mistakes and am guilty in some cases, but I am not a principal culprit of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. I had no idea of and do not take part in the "joint fleet," the "outline of 'Project 571'" or other counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities.

Public prosecutor Zhu Zongzheng rebutted one by one Huang Yongsheng's arguments which were meant to deny facts and shun responsibilities. Zhu Zongzheng emphatically pointed out: In view of the entire process of the crimes committed in common by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, their framing and persecuting party and state leaders and suppressing and persecuting cadres and masses were meant to seize higher power and

positions with the ultimate aim of usurping state leadership and overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. These serious counterrevolutionary crimes are sufficient to sustain a charge of being the principal culprit. This charge should not be determined solely by whether he was directly involved in the assassination of Chairman Mao. Huang Yongsheng's criminal facts show that he framed and persecuted party and state leaders as well as leading cadres of the PLA General Political Department, the PLA General Staff and the Guangzhou PLA units and that he groundlessly pinned counterrevolutionary labels on them. This shows that Huang Yongsheng committed crimes deliberately.

Zhu Zongzheng also cited facts to show that Huang Yongsheng maintained extraordinary, counterrevolutionary relations with Lin Biao and Ye Qun. Huang Yongsheng absolutely denied his crimes in the conspiratorial activities to assassinate Chairman Mao. The fact is, he was not only involved but was also seriously guilty. On the evening of 6 September, Huang Yongsheng secretly reported to Lin Biao and Ye Qun the content of Chairman Mao's talk in south China. This prompted Lin Biao to make up his mind to start a counterrevolutionary armed coup to assassinate Chairman Mao.

Zhu Zongzheng said: Huang Yongsheng played the role of an organizer and leader and occupied a primary position in the crimes committed in common by the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. In accordance with the stipulation in Article 23 of the criminal law, it is found that defendant Huang Yongsheng is a principal culprit of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

FIRST TRIBUNAL DEBATES ON ZHANG CHUNQIAO'S CRIMES

OW210222 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] This station's reporter relates that the First Tribunal of the special court debated in the morning of 20 December on defendant Zhang Chunqiao's crimes.

Zhang Chunqiao refused legal representation. The tribunal repeatedly told him that he had the right to make a statement and present a defense according to Article 118 of the PRC's law of criminal procedure. The defendant maintained silence throughout the trial. The tribunal announced that the defendant did not make a statement and offered no defense and that this would be recorded.

In his statement, prosecutor Ma Chunyi pointed out that, through the special court's trial and investigation on three occasions, ample evidence attests that defendant Zhang Chunqiao was a chief culprit of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In early 1967 the defendant instigated that the leading powers at all levels, from the grassroots to the central organizations, be seized so as to usurp the party and state power and overthrow the government of the proletarian dictatorship. He advocated that the Great Cultural Revolution meant a change of dynasty, and vilified that all veteran cadres were bad. In essence, his such remarks became the program of action of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Based on this counterrevolutionary program, they wantonly accused, framed and persecuted party and state leaders and wantonly suppressed cadres and masses.

The prosecutor pointed out that, to realize his ambition of usurping the party and state power, defendant Zhang Chunqiao, using Shanghai as a base in the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, wantonly grasped the organization of armed forces and, on the eve of their destruction, incited Xu Jingxian and others to conduct armed rebellion in Shanghai.

The prosecutor said in conclusion that Zhang Chunqiao committed the crimes of plotting to overthrow the government, inciting armed rebellion, libel, counterrevolutionary killing, causing personal injury, and making counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation, and that these crimes directly committed by him violate PRC's criminal law.

The defendant refused to acknowledge his crimes during the trial. The prosecutor asked the court to mete out severe punishment to him.

PARTY AND STATE

PROSECUTION ASKS LENIENCY FOR QIU HUIZUO

OW201602 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Report by station reporter: In his final statement in court this afternoon, the defendant Qiu Huizuo pleaded guilty. He said: I hang my head and admit my guilt as charged in the indictment by the special procuratorate under the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The court investigation into the facts concerning my offenses is fair because it has sought truth from facts. The investigation has enabled me to deepen my understanding of my offenses.

Qiu Huizuo then said: It is right to put me on trial and to punish me according to law because I committed crimes. My court trial is a correct measure to strictly enforce the law and discipline and to uphold justice. I admit my guilt, and that always.

The Second Tribunal of the special court conducted an argument about facts concerning Qiu Huizuo's offenses. Public prosecutor (Wang Pusheng) pointed out in court: Because Qiu Huizuo took an active part in the plot of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique to usurp party, state and army leadership, he is one of the principal culprits belonging to the clique. By carrying out such criminal activities, he violated the stipulations of Article 92 and 98 of the criminal law. It is, therefore, requested that the special court punish the defendant Qiu Huizuo in accordance with the law. However, in view of the fact that the defendant Qiu Huizuo has taken a rather cooperative attitude in admitting his guilt, the prosecution requests that the court consider this when measuring penalty for the defendant.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

WANG HONGWEN PLEADS FOR CHANCE TO REFORM HIMSELF

OW201853 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--During a debate at the First Tribunal of the special court this morning, Wang Hongwen said: "The charges against me enumerated in the indictment are all facts and the abundance of evidence produced in court is conclusive." He said that "I honestly admit my guilt" and "submit to the court decision." He asked the court to give him "a chance to reform himself and turn over a new leaf."

During the court debate, Jing Yusong, procurator of the special procuratorate, pointed out: The charges against the defendant Wang Hongwen have been proven accurate through court investigation.

Jing Yusong said: The court investigation shows that Wang Hongwen for years colluded closely with Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan in plotting to overthrow the political power of proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system, committing grave crimes. Wang Hongwen played an important role in their joint criminal activities.

The procurator said: The defendant Wang Hongwen plotted to overthrow the government and split the state, attempted to engineer an armed rebellion, organized counterrevolutionary cliques, framed and persecuted people and carried out beatings, smashings and looting for counterrevolutionary ends, in violation of Articles 92, 93, 98, 137 and 138 of the criminal law of the PRC. It is requested that the court mete out the punishment to the defendant in accordance with the law.

Jing Yusong also pointed out: I would like to call the court's attention to the fact that during the pretrial and the trial the defendant Wang Hongwen has pleaded guilty and, to some extent, has repented and shown a willingness to submit to the law.

During the court investigation conducted earlier, Wang Xiuzhen, a defendant in the same case [as received], testified in court that Wang Hongwen had said, "We have no people in the army." During the debate, Wang Hongwen explained this remark by saying: This remark quoted by Wang Xiuzhen was not true and he could not make this remark. At that time, he said that

"a number of people in the army are not ours," "because at that time, we had people in the army and they held important positions. Zhang Chunqiao and I held official posts in the army at that time, not to mention others."

Following the conclusion of the court debate, Wang Hongwen made a final statement. He said: I have nothing to debate. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," I participated in the counterrevolutionary activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, was an important member of the cliques and committed grave crimes. Through self-examination and confession over the past several years, especially through the pretrial by public security organs and the investigation by the procuratorate, I have been able to gradually realize the seriousness of the crimes committed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and by myself. The indictment has fully proved with host of facts and conclusive evidence that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques are guilty of countless monstrous crimes by causing extremely grave, immeasurable damage to the country. As an important member of the cliques, I committed a number of grave crimes, which I admit honestly. I committed grave crimes by participating in the framing of Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi and some other leading comrades of the central authorities, in suppressing the masses, in organizing a factional armed force and in instigating militiamen to launch an armed rebellion. I admit my guilt before the people throughout the country. I have the determination to change my stand, to reform myself, to break completely with the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and to cast off my old self and turn over a new leaf. I submit to the court decision on me.

Chief Judge Zeng Hanzhou finally announced: This court will consider the prosecutor's statement and the defendant Wang Hongwen's statement and attitude when deciding the verdict on the defendant.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

WANG HONGWEN PLEADS GUILTY, WANTS TO REFORM

OW210030 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1213 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] According to a station report, defendant Wang Hongwen pleaded guilty to all charges at a hearing held by the First Tribunal of the special court today, and hoped that the government would give him a chance to reform himself and turn over a new leaf.

Public prosecutor Jing Yusong pointed out in his speech: The court investigation shows that Wang Hongwen is one of the principal defendants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and played an important role in carrying out various counterrevolutionary activities of the cliques. After citing Wang Hongwen's serious crimes, Jing Yusong called the court's attention to the fact that defendant Wang Hongwen's every criminal action is connected with the criminal activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in usurping party leadership and betraying the state. Wang Hongwen's crimes to frame and persecute party and state leaders are not aimed at any particular person, but at overthrowing all the revolutionaries of the older generation so that they may seize state power. This was the central theme of their plots to usurp party leadership and betray the state. His activities to create incidents of the use of force in struggle and set up a factional armed force were also specific steps of the above-mentioned counterrevolutionary cliques in usurping party leadership, betraying the state and committing crimes. Wang Hongwen's crimes have violated the Chinese criminal code in conspiring to overthrow the government, and split the state, in plotting an armed rebellion, in organizing and leading a counterrevolutionary group, in framing up and bringing false charges against others and in conducting "beating, smashing and looting."

The public prosecutor said: Defendant Wang Hongwen's crimes are grave and the people are furious at him. However, the defendant had pleaded guilty and to some extent repented to the court and during the inquiry period. This is also the fact that I wish to call the court's attention. It is requested that the court mete out the punishment he deserves on the basis of the offenses committed by the defendant and his attitude in pleading guilty.

Wang Hongwen made a statement, saying: The offenses enumerated in the indictment and the abundance of evidence provided are all facts. The evidence is

conclusive. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," I participated in the counterrevolutionary activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, was an important member of the cliques and committed grave crimes. I admit my guilt before the people throughout the country. I affirm that I will continue to examine myself and that I will inform the court if I find out any new issues.

Chief Judge Zeng Hanzhou announced: This court will consider the prosecutor's statement and the defendant Wang Hongwen's statement and his attitude when deciding the verdict. He told Wang Hongwen to await the court's verdict.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF BEIJING RECRUITS NEW MEMBERS

OW150642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--This year the Beijing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League recruited 56 new members. Among them are teachers, scientists, editors and translators from publishing departments, actors and artists. Many of these people have achievements in academic research and art, such as Zhang Dainian, professor of the philosophy department at Beijing University; Zhang Guangyan, professor at the Beijing Medical College; Zhang Guanghua, assistant research fellow at the CAS Semiconductor Institute; Liu Dehai, pipa player at the Zhongyang Philharmonic Orchestra; Ye Zi and Yang Wei, actors at the Beijing People's Art Theater; and painters Pan Su and Fan Zeng. They said that under the care of the league organizations, they are willing to heighten consciousness, sharpen their ability and wisdom, and make contributions to the modernization program and the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

On the afternoon of 12 December, the Beijing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League held a tea party to welcome new members. Attending were Chu Tuman, vice chairman of the league Central Committee, and Wen Jiasi, chairman of the league of the Beijing Municipal Committee. They gave a warm welcome and extended congratulations to the new members.

It is reported that now in Beijing Municipality the number of members of the China Democratic League totals about 1,500.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING PARTY WORKSTYLE

OW102011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "It Is Essential To Unswervingly Do a Good Job in Improving the Party Workstyle"]

[Text] Comrade Chen Yun recently pointed out: the issue of party workstyle is one that concerns the party's survival. At the national symposium on implementing the guiding principles convened by the central commission for inspecting discipline under the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang further stressed that it is essential to unswervingly do a good job in improving the party workstyle. This is an extremely important task facing the party in the new period. The whole party and the entire people must concern themselves with building a good party workstyle and understand its great significance.

Serious unhealthy tendencies exist in our party's workstyle. They are manifested in the following ways: 1) some people take the attitude of feigning compliance with the party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies and resorting to double-dealing; 2) some abuse the power entrusted to them by the party and the people to seek personal gains by forming factions and putting their followers in various posts; 3) some, paying no heed to the party's principles, establish illicit relations by giving dinners and gifts and by asking for and accepting gifts and bribes, thus impairing the prestige of the party and the state and squandering the money and property of the state and the collectives; 4) some, instead of admitting errors, use their power and influence to smear, attack and take revenge against the good people; 5) some, in order to gain a personal reputation, practice fraud, resort to boasting and flattery to deceive superiors and delude subordinates as well as to secure personal gains by speculation; and 6) some are extremely irresponsible in their work, thus causing serious losses to the interests of the state and the people.

Our party had established a fresh, honest and upright workstyle as early as the 1940's. Why is it that many unhealthy tendencies have emerged in the party? The main reason is: our party was influenced by the ideas of the exploiting class after it took the helm of the state. Some comrades have mistakenly regarded our party's leading role as the role of a ruler. They regard themselves as lords and masters standing high above the people

instead of regarding themselves as servants. Therefore, they have gradually divorced themselves from the masses. Particularly during the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and company seriously undermined the party's glorious traditions and fine workstyle, thus enabling the unhealthy tendencies and pernicious influence to spread far and wide. The party's unhealthy tendencies are corrosive and can cause great harm. They undermine the relationship between the party and the people, impair the party's prestige, weaken the party's fighting capability and encourage the spread of unhealthy social values. The unhealthy party workstyle can intensify contradictions, undermine stability and unity and hinder the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

It must be particularly pointed out that for the ruling party, party workstyle is an important issue that has a bearing on whether the party and the state will degenerate. If it is not properly handled, the party and the state can perish. All communist party members and the entire people must, therefore, seriously concern themselves with building a good party workstyle.

Whether communist party members show concern for building a good party workstyle is an expression of whether they possess the party spirit and whether the party spirit is strong or weak. Many comrades within the party, however, have not yet understood the important significance of improving the party workstyle. Since the correct political line was set for the party at the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, these comrades are content with the correctness of the party's lines and policies and do not know that a good party workstyle and the correct party lines and policies depend on each other. Without a good party workstyle, the correct lines and policies cannot possibly be carried out smoothly and thoroughly.

Some comrades who have ignored the building of a good party workstyle have set the work of improving the party workstyle against economic work. They often say that economic work keeps them too busy to pay attention to party workstyle. Such ideas are completely wrong. In fact, one of the important reasons why there are so many problems in today's economic work is that the party workstyle is unhealthy. To strictly implement the stipulations of the guiding principles is an important measure for firmly correcting the unhealthy party workstyle and for doing a good job in building the party workstyle.

The party committees at all levels must firmly promote a good party workstyle and regard it as an important item on the agenda. They must earnestly strengthen leadership, carry the work through to the end and score achievements. The leading cadres, particularly the high-ranking ones, must take the lead in studying the guiding principles, check their work against these principles and set an exemplary role in the struggle to rectify the unhealthy tendencies. They must conduct education on party spirit, party rules and regulations in a big way and firmly rectify the most salient unhealthy tendencies about which the cadres and the masses are most dissatisfied with in their respective localities, departments and units. In the struggle against the unhealthy tendencies, the comrades of the various discipline inspection departments have made marked achievements.

from now on, they must show greater courage, take a clear-cut stand, uphold principles, not be afraid of offending others and dare to promote healthy tendencies for the party and the people. Those who regard themselves as special party members and citizens, who flout party discipline and state laws and who insist on practicing an unhealthy workstyle must be seriously dealt with.

To improve the party workstyle and rectify the unhealthy tendencies is bound to encounter resistance of many kinds. This is an arduous and complicated struggle and cannot possibly be solved in a short time. However, to unite to build the four modernizations, to perfect socialist democracy and the legal system, to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of the party in order to build our nation into a modern and powerful socialist state are the eager aspirations of the broad masses of party members, cadres and the entire people. All this is also an irresistible trend which no force can obstruct. The communist party members are pioneer fighters. They must dare to stand in the forefront of the current of our time, eliminate all obstructions and positively contribute to setting up a good party workstyle and improving and strengthening the leadership of the party.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON ELECTION WORK

SK271201 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Gansu Province held a telephone conference on election work on the evening of 21 November. A responsible comrade of the office subordinate to the provincial electoral committee gave some suggestions concerning election work at the conference. After reviewing the current provincial election work, he called on all localities to do the following work well:

1. Continue efforts to publicize election work. Viewing it from the current situation, we can see that some cadres and the masses still have ideological problems. Some hold that elections are not their business and that elections are merely for going through the motions. In view of this situation, we must make continued efforts to publicize this work. We must lead the masses and make them understand that there is a relationship between doing a good job in election work and achieving the four modernizations, and between election work and their immediate interests, and educate them to the fact that elections are aimed at thoroughly eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and at practicing true socialist democracy in which the people are to be masters of their own affairs.
2. It is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses to nominate candidates and consult with them in a democratic way. We must encourage them to nominate more candidates because this is an important foundation for carrying out democratic consultations with the masses through elections. Furthermore, persons elected must have representative qualities. Attention should be paid to overcome the practice of nominating too many party-members, cadres and male candidates and too few non-party members, women and candidates of the masses.
3. It is necessary to adhere to the practice of voting from a larger number of candidates in electing deputies and leading bodies. By so doing, we can select the most competent and suitable ones from the nominees.
4. Strengthen leadership over election work. It is hoped that all counties and party committees will act sincerely in accordance with the central documents, all party committee members will grasp this work and the principal responsible comrades will grasp it personally.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

ERADICATION OF PERSONALITY CULTS DISCUSSED

OW241545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Dec 80

["Excerpts" of article by Fang Wen, Li Zhenxia published in HONGQI Issue 24 of 1980: "Thoroughly Eradicate the Influence of Personality Cults"]

[Text] The article says, while the entire party and the people of the entire nation are conscientiously summing up our historical experiences, everyone is asking these questions: While efforts are being made to bring order out of chaos, why are there people who still want to persist in the "two whatevers" and oppose "practice as the only criterion for testing truth?" Why are commemorative articles sometimes tainted with a cult of the personality? Why, even after the central authorities' repeated exhortations on limiting publicity for individuals, are there still people who have time and again staged shows of personality cults? A major cause is that these people have failed to correctly assess the historical role of the masses and individuals.

For a long time, there has existed in our political life a problem of giving a great deal of publicity to individuals and practicing personality cults. For this, our party and state have suffered a great deal and paid a dear price.

Guarding against and opposing personality cults is a Marxist principle that our party used to adhere to. At the second plenary session of the Seventh Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee, acting on Comrade Mao Zedong's advice, especially adopted a series of resolutions on guarding against personality cults. For some time after the founding of new China, Comrade Mao Zedong incessantly warned the people to guard against personality cults. When China's first constitution was drawn up, Comrade Mao Zedong personally deleted improper articles that praised the leader, and said that the deletions were made not out of modesty but because the articles were improper, unjustified and unscientific.

In an article "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which was adopted at a discussion meeting of the Political Bureau presided over by Comrade Mao Zedong, he scientifically summed up Stalin's mistakes in practicing a personality cult and pointed out lessons that our party must learn. The Eighth CCP National Congress further stressed the question of opposing personality cults.

In short, for a time after the founding of our republic, the party Central Committee did pay attention to guarding against and opposing personality cults.

However, amidst the lavish praise--both domestic and foreign--of the great victory of the Chinese revolution, our party's leader gradually entertained a sense of arrogance, deviated from dialectical-materialism and got bogged down in subjectivism. He then unduly exaggerated the role of the individual and overconcentrated all power into his own hands.

In the article "On the Historical Experiences of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" published in 1956, it was correctly pointed out that the personality cult was a decadent legacy left by mankind's long history and a backward concept that harms the people's cause, and that a struggle must be launched to combat personality cults. The article "Again on the Historical Experiences of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" particularly pointed out Stalin's mistakes in practicing a personal dictatorship and damaging democratic centralism. It was both correct and necessary when we exposed Khrushchev's political conspiracy of totally negating Stalin under the pretense of opposing a personality cult. But at that time, we overlooked a Marxist tenet of opposing all personality cults, which Marx time and again stressed, and held that there was a kind of so-called "correct personality cult."

By the time of the Cultural Revolution, we erred more seriously and even proposed that there should be a little personality cult and that there was a real need to engage in a little personality cult. This was a mistake, of course. The shift from opposing to advocating a personality cult brought on serious social repercussions. Once the leader separated himself from relations with the masses and the collective and stood above the masses and the party, he was apt to become a cat's-paw of opportunistic and favor-carrying careerists and conspirators. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda and their company deliberately made a stormy sea stormier via the personality cult issue. They made a fetish of the leader and regarded one's attitude toward the leader as a primary criterion for differentiating between the revolutionary and the counterrevolutionary. Anyone showing the slightest bit of disrespect for the leader was punishable as a counter-revolutionary. Under the influence of their distortions and instigations, a series of absurd theories and a serious personality cult emerged.

Lin Biao brazenly declared: With the chairman as the axle, we are the millstones. He demanded that the party and the people revolve around one man. That meant completely abolishing the party's collective leadership and writing off the role of the other leaders of the party. And this was used as a justification to do everything possible to overthrow the party's leading group as a whole.

They advertised that revolutionary theories were all created by one man. They insisted that Mao Zedong Thought was created by the brains of one individual genius, and that the development of Marxism-Leninism could be accomplished only by Comrade Mao Zedong himself. They totally negated the role of the party, the collective leadership and the masses of the people.

In our country, there was once a prevalent argument that there were two kinds of personality cults. The argument had a considerable bearing on the emergence of the personality cult. By the so-called two kinds of personality cult it meant that there was a wrong kind of personality cult and a correct kind of personality cult; that the personality cult which demands blind obedience without analysis was, of course, no good and not to be tolerated; but that the other kind of personality cult was not bad and was indispensable. For example, the correct things taught by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin must be worshiped and always worshiped, because truth was in their hands. The principal responsible person in a leading collective must also be worshiped. A squad must worship the squad leader. The minds of some people are still shackled by this viewpoint even today.

The personality cult is to deify and idolize the worshiped individual and to negate the role of the masses of the people and the power of the collective, thus resulting in blind faith in the individual. This kind of blind faith is fundamentally opposed to science. Aside from dialectics, there does not exist anything that is ultimate, absolute and sacred. We have no reason to deify the role of any individual in history and practice any form of personality cult.

Any hero or great man can only play an important role in accelerating the development of history when he correctly understands the trends of social development and reflects and satisfies the desires and demands of the masses of the people. Conversely, when he attempts to change historical conditions merely on the basis of his own fantasy and against the desire and demands of the people, historical tragedies of one kind or another will ensue.

One of the arguments of those who advocate the correct kind of personality cult is that whoever has the truth should be worshiped. This argument is hardly convincing.

Marxist truth, like all other truths, is still a unity of relative truth and absolute truth. The sum total of the cognitive ability of mankind from generation to generation is unlimited, but the cognitive ability of an individual is always limited. Even in the case of an outstanding leader of the proletariat, his ideas, writings and speeches are equally limited by the conditions of the era in which he lives. Even the ideology and theory that are proven correct by practice in a given period may still show the incompleteness of truth, even errors, in some aspects when they are tested by new practices.

Marxist truth comes from the revolutionary practice of the masses of the people. It is a reflection and summing-up of the practical activities of the masses of the people. It definitely is not innate in the mind of a certain individual, and it is not something subjective or spontaneous.

For example, Mao Zedong Thought is mainly the contribution of Comrade Mao Zedong, but it is not created by Comrade Mao Zedong alone. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation also participated in

the establishment and development of Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the party and the people, a proletarian revolutionary science that has emerged from the protracted struggles of the party and the people.

Therefore, the argument that whoever has the truth must be worshiped and always worshiped is a departure from the source and development of man's knowledge, for it regards the ideology of the leader as the wisdom of the leader alone and as an immutable dogma.

To thoroughly correct the mistakes of personality cults, it is necessary to find out the causes and conditions that engender them, so that proper actions for their eradication can be taken. What influences China most are harmful traditions of feudal despotism and the force of habits of small producers, which are social historical causes engendering personality cults. In China's feudal society of over 2,000 years, the basic political system was a centralized feudal monarchy. The emperor was the supreme lord over the entire nation, enjoyed absolute power and dictated all state affairs. Feudal society spared no effort to propagate emperor-ministers and father-son patriarchal and ethical relations and the concept of loyalty to one individual--the emperor. The working class was powerless and was regarded as [words indistinct] whom the overlords could trample at will.

The victory of the new democracy led by our party destroyed feudal economic and political systems. But no systematic criticism has been unfolded against the ideas of feudal despotism. Therefore, feudal ideas still hold wide sway in our social life and in the political life of the party.

In the history of the party, Chen Duxiu, Zhang Guotao and Wang Ming all practiced paternalism and imperiously suppressed views that differed from their own, thus harming our revolutionary cause.

After the founding of the republic, we mentioned only combating bourgeois ideas without mentioning eradicating feudal influences. We held that in ideological struggles, there were only two schools of ideology, namely the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies, and overlooked the struggle against the pernicious influence of feudalism. At the same time, we also failed to establish a perfect socialist democratic system or to perfect the socialist legal system, which was even criticized as bourgeois democracy. The result was that the pernicious influence of feudalism spread, and the pernicious influence of paternalism and the system of "one person laying down the law" affected all aspects of political life in both the party and the state.

China's feudal system was built on an economic structure with petty peasants as the major ingredient. The small producers system was characterized by their unawareness of their own power and inability to master their own fate. They hitched their hopes to a good emperor or a savior of the world. Although China's small producer economy has essentially been cooperativized,

the force of habits, such as personality cults, deifying individuals and genuinely and sincerely singing the praises of saviors, still holds extensive sway among small producers. This provides an extensive social base for personality cults.

Of course, there are causes both in ideology and in work style causing the emergence of personality cults that require us to vigorously strengthen our ideological and political work. But there are more important causes that exist in the system, because problems related to the system are more fundamental, of more overall importance and more protracted.

For a long period, a problem of overconcentration of power has existed in our leadership system. Under the slogan of strengthening the party's unified leadership, we improperly and indiscriminately concentrated all power in the party committee, and the power of the party committee was often concentrated in the hands of a number of secretaries, particularly the first secretary. The first secretary had to take the lead in initiating all tasks. Thus, the party's unified leadership often became the leadership of one individual. All major decisions were made by one individual. That individual could overthrow resolutions and decisions by the party and the collective.

If power is overconcentrated in the hands of one individual, then party and state power become that individual's power, and the power that serves the party and state become the power that controls the party and the state. As a result, democratic centralism will be undermined, and antidemocratic arbitrary decisions made by the individual will prevail.

In his report to the [word indistinct] NPC, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: If we do not fully develop democracy among the people and democracy within the party, the dictatorship of the proletariat will change into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie or even the reactionary dictatorship of fascism. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, the above thesis became a reality in those places where their influence prevailed. From this bitter experience we learn a lesson. The question of system has an important bearing on whether the party and state will change political color or not. We must never lower our guard.

Fundamentally speaking, a backward economy and culture are the prerequisite for the existence of personality cults and other phenomena. Economic and cultural backwardness is inseparable from ignorance and blind faith. If we do not make efforts to raise the people's economic conditions and their cultural and scientific level, it will be difficult to thoroughly eliminate the masses' mentality toward the personality cults, which calls for the existence of a savior. Therefore, our fundamental task is to strive hard to carry out the four modernizations, rapidly develop productive forces in society and change our backward economy and culture. Along with the development of productive forces, the rise of the people's scientific and cultural level and the improvement and development of socialist democracy and democracy within the party, the question of the personality cults and giving prominence to the individual will certainly be thoroughly solved.

PARTY AND STATE

'RADIO BEIJING' COMMENTS ON ZHOU ENLAI WORKS

OW280421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "Valuable Theoretical Treasure, Sharp Ideological Weapon"]

[Text] Volume 1 of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," a book desired by the masses of people, has been published. Copies will soon be available in all parts of the country.

The first volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" is a valuable theoretical treasure left behind by Comrade Zhou Enlai, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, and it provides us with a sharp ideological weapon for advancing the socialist modernization drive. The first volume records the outstanding achievements of Comrade Zhou Enlai in waging an unyielding and heroic struggle for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and also sums up his experience in using Marxism-Leninism to guide China's revolution. The publication of Volume 1 of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" is of great significance for the whole party and people of the whole country regarding study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and history as well as the current conditions of the Chinese revolution.

For 50 long years, from the start of the first revolutionary civil war, Comrade Zhou Enlai always held important leading posts in the party Central Committee. Comrade Zhou Enlai's works manifest not only his personal practice in revolution but also the glorious course taken by our party. Therefore, his selected works are also important documents for studying the history of the Chinese Communist Party. For instance, "On Studying the (Sixth National Congress of the Party)," "On the Party's Relations With the Kuomintang 1924-1926," and "On the United Front" have not only provided us with greater materials for studying party history, but also made up for the party's protracted shortcomings of following a rather narrow train of thought and over-emphasizing certain individuals or things in studying our party history. His selected works will better help us to widen our vision, emancipate our minds and fully understand party history.

Comrade Zhou Enlai made outstanding contributions to promoting Marxist theory. In the past, many people only recognized Comrade Zhou Enlai as a man of practice and knew very little about his theoretical contributions.

By reading the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," the masses will be able to better understand his indelible and creative contributions through theoretical work to military and political affairs, economy, culture and education, united front work, armed struggle and party building. Comrade Zhou Enlai was not only a practitioner but also a theorist. He was a great Marxist, skillful in combining theory with practice, and one of our party's leaders with penetrating judgment and outstanding ability. Comrade Zhou Enlai's works and those by Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries are valuable items in the treasure house of Marxist theory.

Although the works contained in the first volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" were written several decades ago, many of them still maintain the brilliance of truth today and provide the people with a sincere and secure feeling, as well as encouragement and education. In short, his works today are still of great significance in guiding our theoretical study, ideological study and economic construction, and for improving party work style. Therefore, we should consciously and earnestly study his works so as to raise still higher our ideological level and improve our working abilities.

As in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, we must concentrate our efforts on studying Comrade Zhou Enlai's stand, viewpoint and methods in the course of studying the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," and pay attention to integrating theory with practice so as to fully understand the essentials of his works.

On the occasion of publishing the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," we must--in connection with the new situation, new problems and new experience that have emerged in the fields of economic construction, structural reforms and education in the democratic legal system--keep a firmer grip on the study of revolutionary theory and establish a practice of reading, thinking deeply, investigating and studying. This is the best way to wholeheartedly greet the publication of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai."

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' REVIEWS FIRST VOLUME OF ZHOU ENLAI'S WORKS

OW270244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--The first volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" contains 60 articles written during the period of new democratic revolution, up to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Zhou Enlai was an outstanding leader of the Chinese Communist Party. His works provide Marxist analyses and summations of a series of important issues in the Chinese Revolution.

Two articles date back to the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927) period. "The Chinese Communist Party in the Present Political Struggle" was written in the winter of 1926, a critical juncture when successive victories were being won in the northern expedition, and the right-wing of the Kuomintang was stepping up its counter-revolutionary activities. The article was a blow against the Kuomintang right-wing and at the same time represented resistance to capitulationist leaders of the communist party, Chen Duxiu being the chief exponent.

"On Taking Prompt Punitive Action Against Chiang Kai-shek" was written in the wake of the April 12, 1927 counter-revolutionary coup d'etat staged by Chiang Kai-shek in Shanghai, calling for prompt punitive action against Chiang Kai-shek.

The eleven works from the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937) period deal with party building, work in enemy-controlled areas and building the Red Army and revolutionary base areas. This was an important historical period marking the development and maturity of the communist party in the course of arduous and tortuous struggle. During this period, the Chinese people's revolutionary forces were preserved, new positions established and the path to the victory of the revolution was found.

In the November 1928 article "On Firmly Eliminating Non-proletarian Ideology From the Party," Zhou Enlai reviewed the experience in party building accumulated by the communist party since its inception.

A directive he drafted for the party Central Committee in March 1929 summed up the experience in waging guerrilla war and building party organizations and doing mass work in the Soviet areas, and affirmed and recommended the

practice of the Fourth Army of the Red Army in establishing party branches at the company level. The main task at that time, the directive pointed out, was to mobilize the masses and carry out in the rural areas the agrarian revolution in depth and expand guerrilla areas, instead of going beyond the strength of the Red Army by trying to take key industrial and commercial cities. It was aimed at the remnant influence of putschism.

A September 1929 directive to the Fourth Army pointed out that Red Army forces should be built in the countryside first and political power seized in the cities later--this was the characteristic of the Chinese Revolution and a product of its economic base.

Another directive dated September 1930 dealt with correcting the erroneous thinking flowing from Li Lisan's "left" line, which consisted of empty talk about major actions and armed insurrection. It pointed out that "left" deviations could obstruct and destroy the revolution just as surely as right errors could.

"Telegrams relating to the smashing of the fourth 'encirclement and suppression' campaign" (in the spring of 1933) consisted of eight telegrams sent by Zhou Enlai, then directing operations at the front, to the party Central Committee and its Soviet Bureau, and another telegram sent jointly by Zhou Enlai and Zhu De. By then, Mao Zedong had been forced out of the Red Army by the "left" opportunist leaders. These telegrams proposed the principle of concentrating a superior force to destroy enemy forces one by one in mobile warfare. The fourth counter-campaign against "encirclement and suppression" was victorious under the command of Zhou Enlai and Zhu De.

Fifteen articles in the "Selected Works" were written during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945). One is a cable Zhou Enlai sent to the party Central Committee from Lin'en, Shanxi Province, soon after the outbreak of the war. It emphasized the need to oppose Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang's move to seek peace through compromise and the need to persist in the war of resistance in north China. It also stated that guerrilla warfare should be the main form of operations in that stage, and that the Red Army should be expanded.

"On Building a Strong and Militant Party Organization in the Southwest" (1942) expounded the guideline of the party Central Committee--long-term underground work, building up strength and biding one's time--for the work in Kuomintang-ruled areas in the face of an anti-communist campaign by the Kuomintang.

"How To Be a Good Leader" (1943) said that a correct leader should relate the party's general tasks to the characteristics of a given place and time on the basis of thorough investigation and study of concrete conditions; the experience gained by the leader and the masses should be pooled; and leaders should raise their prestige by correcting their mistakes, and not by covering them up, and by immersing themselves in hard work, not by bragging and boasting.

In a "Speech at a Meeting of Welcome in Yan'an" (1943), Zhou Enlai stressed that Mao Zedong's leadership had ensured that the Chinese Communist Party did not lose its bearings or take the wrong course at many critical junctures and on many key questions.

"On the United Front" was a speech he gave at the Seventh National Congress of the Party in 1945, systematically expounding the communist party's experience on the question of the united front during the period of democratic revolution.

Thirty-two works were written during the third revolutionary civil war (1945-1949). These cover analyses of the situation and tasks at different stages of the war; analyses of the special features of the different stages of the peace talks between the two parties; principles of work in Kuomintang-ruled areas and the strategy of the struggle; the principles and policies of land reform and consolidation of party organizations; an analysis of the characteristics of the draft common program of the people's political consultative conference; an analysis of the new-democratic economic construction; and exposition of Mao Zedong Thought and the principles of literature and art.

This period resulted in the nation-wide overthrow of the rule by imperialism and its lackeys and establishment of new China after four years of hard struggle that the Chinese people waged under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Mao Zedong.

An outline written by Zhou Enlai in June 1948 pointed out the essential differences between the new democratic economy and the capitalist economy. It said that the new democratic economic construction was also opposed to agrarian socialism and extreme equalitarianism.

"Learn From Mao Zedong" is an excerpt from a report Zhou Enlai made at the First All-China Youth Congress in May 1949. He pointed out that Mao Zedong was a leader who had emerged from the masses in the course of a protracted revolutionary movement, and should never be regarded as a chance leader, a born leader, a demi-god or a leader impossible to emulate, and should not be turned into a deity apart. He went on to say that Mao Zedong Thought took shape as a result of a process of historical development. Mao Zedong, by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese Revolution, had indicated the correct orientation for the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

In analysing the draft common program at the first Chinese people's political consultative conference on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Zhou Enlai expounded the nature of the political power of the People's Republic of China, and its basic internal and external policies. He pointed out that new China must develop in the direction of socialism and communism.

PARTY AND STATE

STATE PERSONNEL BUREAU HOLDS FORUM ON CADRES

OW251738 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)—The State Personnel Bureau held a discussion meeting on professional technical cadres in Beijing 15-24 December. The meeting studied ways to implement the provisional regulations of titles for professional cadres in social sciences and discussed the question of reasonable mobility for talented people.

This year, the State Council has separately approved and promulgated provisional regulations on professional titles for cadres who are editors, news reporters, translators, accountants and statisticians. Studying how to implement these provisional regulations, the discussion meeting maintained: professional cadres in social sciences have made positive contributions to publicizing the party's line, principles and policies; disseminating and accumulating knowledge in science and culture; enriching the people's cultural life; and raising the scientific management level in economic work. To further arouse their enthusiasm, rapidly build up a contingent of social scientists who are both red and expert and to encourage them to gain professional proficiency so as to do their own work well and to contribute their share to the four modernizations, it is of tremendous significance to determine titles for professional cadres in the social sciences, evaluate their performance and give promotions.

Since 1978, the various localities have reassigned more than 173,000 scientific and technical personnel who were in jobs unrelated to their fields of study or specialities. This number accounts for 80 percent of those scientific and technical personnel due to be reassigned. This figure is much higher than the total number of China's college graduates in 1965. Therefore, large numbers of technical personnel have been assigned to the cultural, educational, scientific research, industrial and agricultural fronts. The discussion meeting maintained that the reassignment of personnel in jobs unrelated to their fields of study or specialities remained an important task of personnel departments at all levels. It is necessary to follow the principle of matching one's job with one's field of study and to make plans to reassign professional technical cadres at enterprises which have shut down, suspended operations, amalgamated or switched to the manufacture of other products in the process of economic readjustment. It is necessary to adopt a correct approach toward and conscientiously

handle letters and visits by professional technical personnel who are in unrelated jobs. Units and individuals that suppress talented people should be criticized and taught a lesson.

The discussion meeting maintained: following the reform in China's economic structure and developments in science and technology, the method of having party organizations assign and appoint professional technical personnel cannot fully meet the needs of the new situation. To alter the present abnormal situation of the shortage and idling of talented people and to discover and make full use of these people so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations, it is necessary to have party organizations make assignments while permitting a reasonable mobility for professional technical personnel within certain limits and in a well-guided and planned manner.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING TRIBUNAL RECESSES FOR 2 DAYS

HK250059 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Long-distance call from WEN WEI PO correspondent Chang Ching-yun]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec—The No 1 court of the special tribunal will recess today and tomorrow and resume hearings on 27 December, when it will continue to carry out debate on the charges against Jiang Qing.

When the court resumes the prosecutors will systematically refute the absurd defense statements made by Jiang Qing yesterday. Jiang Qing will be able to make her final deposition after the prosecutors have spoken.

At the same time, Jiang Qing spoke in her own defense for as long as 2 hours yesterday. In the course of her speech she said certain things which the court will investigate today and tomorrow, to establish the truth of the matter. This is to insure that when sentence is pronounced it will be based on the facts, and that the defendant will be neither unjustly punished nor unjustly released.

The whole court debate will be concluded with the resumed debate on 27 December, after which proceedings will enter the stage of assessment of the cases by a collegiate bench of 35. The bench will study and analyze the cases behind closed doors, reach its judgment and set it down in writing.

The written judgment will be based on the law and the facts, and will not necessarily correspond to the indictment. There may be disputes among the group of judges, and judgment will be reached by majority if their opinions are not unanimous.

The 35-member collegiate bench are now hurrying to carry out preparatory work for assessing the cases. They are studying the court records regarding the court investigation and debate on the cases of the 10 accused, with the exception of Jiang Qing. The judges of the No 1 court have watched the television recordings of the proceedings in the No 2 court and vice versa. This has helped them to gain an overall understanding and knowledge of the cases.

According to authoritative sources, the special tribunal will follow the principle of reaching judgment independently without interference from the "NPC" or the party. The judgment will not be influenced by speeches of former party and government leaders or by press materials.

Nor can the factor of "the people's tremendous wrath" be taken as a basis for the tribunal in reaching its judgment, because the people's anger certainly does not constitute a guiding principle for reaching judgment. China has entered the era of the rule of law and cases are heard in accordance with the law and the facts; neither power nor public opinion may replace the law.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'HSIN WAN PAO' ON CHEN YUN, READJUSTMENT

HK080356 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Social dispatch: "Chen Yun Proposes Readjustment Principle, Says China Must Act According to Capabilities in Capital Construction"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec--The State Council Finance and Economics Commission headed by Chen Yun is in charge of the work of formulating the principles and policies for China to overcome her economic difficulties, carry out readjustment, and build the four modernizations.

China's economy has now run into new difficulties due to the serious sabotage done during the 10 years of turmoil and the mistakes made in the 2 years after the "gang of four" were smashed. There was a big financial deficit last year. Apart from daily essentials, prices have started to rise. Such things have been rarely seen since the founding of the state. In view of this, Chen Yun has proposed that China must resolutely cut down on capital construction, and that work on a number of projects currently under construction must be halted. It is necessary to make a sufficient retreat in this respect, in order to reduce investment and thus cut expenditure and eliminate the deficit. In capital construction it is necessary to follow the principle of acting according to capabilities. This is what Chen Yun has proposed.

Chen Yun is one of those who decide China's economic strategy. He is now vice chairman of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. He is also chairman of the State Council Finance and Economics Commission. China's current economic readjustment and rural policy readjustment policies were formulated in accordance with his views, after study by the central authorities.

Chen Yun always persisted in following the principle of seeking truth from facts when in charge of financial and economic work in the past. In the wake of the economic difficulties caused by the 1958 great leap forward, it was Chen Yun who put forward opinions on economic readjustment; the central authorities then formulated the "eight-character principle," and the difficulties were eventually overcome and the road to victory was opened up. The national economy had basically recovered by 1963, and by 1965 it presented a scene of prosperity.

Many of Chen Yun's viewpoints of that time are still correct today. For instance, apart from having the state and collective run industry, agriculture and commerce, the existence of a certain number of individually-operated enterprises should be permitted; under the guidance of the state plans, enterprises should be allowed a certain degree of decision-making powers and freedom; in setting plan targets it is necessary to pay attention to comprehensive balance and also leave room for maneuver, and strive for proportioned development; in assigning investment, the country should provide for people's life first and production second, and for production first and for capital construction second, and in making arrangements for production and life, it is first necessary to take care of the peasants who form 80 percent of the population; and, it is much more difficult to correct adventurist trends than to correct conservative trends in economic construction, and so on and so forth. Therefore, all these views are still of practical significance today. Since the central authorities adopted his views and formulated the principles and policies, the economic situation has been advancing from difficulties towards prosperity.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES EMPEROR TAIZONG'S REIGN

HKD50838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Ren Hanwen, Du Jingzhi and Mu Futian: "From Humbly Seeking Counsel to Arrogantly Refusing Counsel--Notes on Reading the 'Political Record of the Zhenguan Government'"]

[Text:] A comprehensive probe into the various reasons for the emergence of "rule by the voice of one man" in the political life of our party and state involves a lot of things and cannot be satisfactorily accomplished in a short essay. Recently, we have had the opportunity to read the book "Political Record of the Zhenguan Government." We think that this history book can guide us to study the above-mentioned question from a specific angle. "Political Record of the Zhenguan Government" was compiled by Wu Jing, a minister in charge of admonition and arbitration and an official of the Cultural Bureau during the reign of Emperor Xuanzong in the early Tang Dynasty. Written in 10 volumes and 40 chapters, this "true record" is very easy to read. The wonderful thing about this book is that it not only gives an interesting account of how Li Shimin--Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty--graciously accepted counsel during the early period of his reign but also truthfully records the historical changes--how this great emperor was able to successfully govern his country by accepting counsel and later became dizzy with success and refused counsel. These changes are by no means accidental. This is a typical case which clearly demonstrates one law: arrogance and flattery often make a politician change into the opposite.

Who was the most "democratic" emperor in the history of ancient China? Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty properly deserved this laurel. During the early period of his reign, Emperor Taizong humbly accepted counsel and "let everyone have his way." In order to encourage his ministers to speak up, especially when they disagreed with him, he at one time discarded the outworn concept that the emperor is the most august and frankly admitted that he too was fallible. In the fourth year of the Zhenguan period, he fiercely criticized Emperor Wendi of the Sui Dynasty in front of all civil and military officials, saying that the Sui Emperor "decided everything" but "was not always reasonable." He then frankly admitted: "Out of 10 judgments I make in 1 day, 5 are wrong." He said: "How can we leave a myriad of state affairs to just one person?" ("Zhengt" Chapter, Vol 1) No doubt this correct understanding was what prompted him to accept counsel.

He always compared himself to a piece of mineral ore which had not yet been smelted. He said: "What is so valuable about gold when it is still deposited in the earth?" He described those ministers who dared criticize his faults as "skilled workers" adept at smelting gold. He said: "When a fine piece of mineral is forged into an instrument, it is treasured by the people." ("Renxian" Chapter, Vol 2) Therefore, he often gave handsome rewards to those ministers who dared to incur his displeasure with admonitions. In the early Zhenguan period, Emperor Taizong sentenced a minister to death. Another minister called Sun Fujia thought that "the offense did not amount to a death sentence in law" and thus criticized the emperor for "indiscriminately meting out severe punishment." Emperor Taizong not only accepted his criticism but awarded the Lanling Princess Garden to him for his honesty. ("Najian" Chapter, Vol 2) Wei Zheng, a minister, presented a total of more than 200 memorials to Emperor Taizong during his 17 years of service. In order to correct the emperor's mistakes, he often argued with Taizong in court. He never gave an inch. At times his sharp words put the emperor in a quandary. Emperor Taizong not only did not punish him but awarded him on many occasions. According to the "Political Record of the Zhenguan Government," he was awarded no less than 1,000 bolts of silk fabric in all. Because handsome rewards were given to those who made criticisms, offering counsel became a common practice. Emperor Taizong "always pasted the numerous memorials sent in by the ministers on the walls of the palace so that he could read them as he moved in and out." (Qiu Jian" Chapter, Vol 2) In view of the fact that people who tried to fawn on him often blocked the road of honest remonstrance, he sternly criticized the evil practice of currying favors time and again and warned his ministers against such a practice. He repeatedly admonished his ministers: "obsequious persons who flatter others with their glib tongues are injurious to the country." "The orchids may prefer to grow luxuriantly, but the autumn breeze will destroy them; the king may prefer to become an enlightened ruler, but people who slander and flatter him will pull the wool over his eyes." ("Du Chan Xie" Chapter, Vol 6) He excoriated those ministers who "pandered to his whims and acclaimed his every deed" because they "did not do anything when they saw dangers and mistakes." He said that anyone can be a minister if all he has to do is pass on the emperor's words. ("Zhengti" Chapter, Vol 1) Due to his initiative in and encouragement and earnest practice of what he advocated, the ruling clique indeed presented a thriving scene in the early years of the Zhenguan period. There was a galaxy of talents and the free airing of views. Even low-ranking officials such as county magistrates could directly submit memorials to the emperor and sometimes their proposals were accepted. Because of this, the economy, which was badly injured by war and chaos during the last years of the Sui Dynasty, was quite successfully rehabilitated and developed. This period was unanimously praised by historians of past dynasties as the "enlightened Zhenguan Government."

At that time, Emperor Taizong was still in his 30's. Endless extolments of "long live the king" and "your majesty" kept pounding away in the mind of this founder of the "enlightened Zhenguan Government." From the state of being pleased with himself, he became dizzy with success and arrogant. In the ninth year of the Zhenguan period, he superciliously bragged in front of his ministers: "All ancient rulers who brought order out of chaos were aged over 40, with the exception of Emperor Guangwu who was then 33. But I,

your sovereign, was only 18 when I first mobilized the troops to fight. I was 24 when I achieved stability throughout the country and 29 when I became king. This is where I surpass the ancients in the military sense.... I have been studying constantly since the beginning of the Zhenguan period. I know the roots of decency and the source of political theories. After putting these into practice for some years, I have achieved great order across the land and changed prevailing habits and customs. I have worthy children and loyal ministers. This is where I surpass the ancients in the cultural sense." ("Shenzong" Chapter, Vol 10) Arrogance was clearly shown in his utterances and manners. Wei Zheng was the first to notice this. In the 11th year of the Zhenguan period, Wei Zheng wrote the famous "10-Point Remonstrance to Emperor Taizong," in which he said sincerely and earnestly: "All rulers who received the heavenly mandate made their names in times of deep sorrows and lost their virtues when they achieved success." "In times of deep sorrows, a ruler always treated his subordinates with all sincerity; but once he achieved his ambitions, he would act as he pleased and would become arrogant." ("Jundao" Chapter, Vol 1) He said these from the viewpoint of summing up historical experience and did not make his point clear in one fell swoop, though he obviously intended to make this a dose of bitter medicine to cure the emperor's arrogance and extravagance. However, Emperor Taizong, who was becoming swell-headed, turned a deaf ear to him. In the 12th year of the Zhenguan period, Wei Zheng was forced to speak bluntly. He first submitted a memorial to Emperor Taizong criticizing him for setting himself aloft so that everyone thinks that the emperor is not to be offended. He then pointed out to the emperor's face: "Thinking that your kingdom is secure, you have become more and more arrogant." ("Najian" Chapter, Vol 2) In the 13th year of the Zhenguan period, Wei Zheng wrote the "Memorial on the 10 Habits Which an Emperor Should Not Include in." In this memorial he summed up Emperor Taizong's arrogant behavior in 10 points. The emphasis of his criticism was: "You have become slightly arrogant and extravagant these years. On account of your great achievements, you speak of the ancient monarchs with contempt. In spite of your noble wisdom, you make light of your contemporaries. This is a sign of growing arrogance." ("Shenzong" Chapter, Vol 10) However, this far-sighted warning not only failed to touch Emperor Taizong's heart but was time and again drowned out by the chorus of "virtue singing" by the other ministers. Wei Zheng's opinions were shared by very few people. Even a loyal and important official like Fang Xuanling made no effort to correct Emperor Taizong when he was wrong and just remained docile and obedient. Fully aware of this fact, Wei Zheng said this to Emperor Taizong in front of all ministers: "When a subject first saw his emperor, he invariably wanted to follow his master everywhere and assist him in remedying the evils of the times. Once he acquired riches and honor, he would want to keep his official post at all costs and thus he was unable to fully discharge his duty as a subject." ("Shenzong" Chapter, Vol 10) In the 18th year of the Zhenguan period, a year after Wei Zheng passed away, Emperor Taizong made a half-hearted attempt to let his ministers enumerate his "faults." Many people actually had the nerve to say: "Your majesty's reforming influence has brought about great peace. We see no fault." ("Najian" Chapter, Vol 2) At this point, Emperor Taizong's arrogance and the ministers' sycophancy were

already hard to change. It can thus be seen that although the emperor was responsible for his own arrogance, the ministers did not shirk their responsibility in encouraging his arrogance. Some ministers made a fetish of the emperor's achievements, looked upon the emperor's instructions as the truth and refuted everything not said by the emperor as heresy. Some ministers pandered to the wishes of the emperor in order to preserve their official salary and rank. They praised everything said and done by the emperor and said nothing even when they knew something was wrong. These two tendencies abetted the emperor's self-satisfaction and arrogance.

The emperor was arrogant and extravagant; the ministers blindly fawned on him. Accompanying this fact was the historical change from "readily accepting good advice" in the early Zhenguan period to "imperial remarks cannot be contradicted" toward the middle and latter part of this period. If this outcome was a glass of bitter wine, then it was jointly brewed by Emperor Taizong and the ministers. Wei Zheng had on two separate occasions outlined the "trilogy" of this change: "In the early years of the Zhenguan period, you encouraged your ministers to give counsel for fear that they would not speak up on their own." "After 8 or 9 years, you still appeared to be pleased to accept counsel," (though the emperor no longer took the initiative to seek counsel). After 10 years, "you disliked blunt remarks more and more" and, and, although advice was sometimes accepted with reluctance, "you were resentful and showed your displeasure." ("Najian" Chapter, Vol 2; "Chengxin" Chapter, Vol 5) After the middle part of the Zhenguan period, Emperor Taizong roughly adopted three policies toward correct suggestions made by his ministers.

1. To "humbly" accept counsel but stall for time and continue to act as he pleased: when old ministers criticized his mistakes on reasonable grounds and he was not pleased but thought better of publicly refusing counsel, he resorted to this method and pretended to listen. He would always say something polite in return, such as: "It is nice of you to mention this. How shocking of me to have made such a mistake!" "I would correct it with an open mind." However, as soon as he turned his back, he would say: "When my ministers have suggestions to make, they can come to me. But they cannot expect me to do as they say." ("Gongping" Chapter, Vol 5) No wonder Wei Zheng made this pungent criticism in one of his memorials: "You listened far better than any ancient sages, but the way you handled things was no better than a mediocre ruler." "You talked glibly about how you disliked evils, but you loved to hear words that pleased you. You prattled about welcoming outspoken remarks, but you disliked words that were unpleasant to your ears." ("Shenzong" Chapter, Vol 10; "Gongping" Chapter, Vol 5)

2. To quote the classics and gloss over his own faults: Emperor Taizong claimed that "I have been studying constantly since the beginning of the Zhenguan period." He had quite a good knowledge of history. He showed penetrating judgment when he discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the administration of previous monarchs with his ministers in the early Zhenguan period. But later on, his knowledge became his tool when he tried to justify himself and suppress differing opinions. In the 16th year of the Zhenguan period, the minister, Liu Ji wrote in his memorial: even

when your majesty showed a pleasant countenance and humbly accepted suggestions, the ministers were too nervous to make themselves clear. Since your majesty always "used your wit and eloquence in debate justify yourself and quoted the classics to dismiss the suggestions put before you," who would dare speak up again? ("Shenyanyu" Chapter, Vol 6)

3. To condemn people on the slightest provocation and to refute sincere remonstrance as "slander" and "libel": in the 8th year of the Zhenguan period, a low-ranking official submitted a memorial, saying that Emperor Taizong "tired the people by making them build the Luoyang Palace and collected too much land rent." Emperor Taizong flew into a rage and said that this official who "suggested that the state should not call on any one of its subjects to serve his country and should not collect land rent" must be punished for "slander." (footnotes in "Najian" Chapter, Vol 2) In the 11th year of the Zhenguan period, Emperor Taizong went on a hunting trip. Someone submitted a memorial to him, saying: "It seems that we are having as much compulsory service labor nowadays as we had during the Sui Dynasty." "Only an extravagant and dissipated ruler would make frequent hunting trips." Emperor Taizong flared up and said: "Such calumny is close to a curse." ("Tianlie" Chapter, Vol 10) On both occasions, the persons who offered the sincere advice were able to escape punishment only because Wei Zheng strongly argued for them on just grounds.

Under the autocratic system, when a feudal monarch had the power to take away the life and means of his ministers, Emperor Taizong's attitude toward his counselors finally created a situation in which "ten thousand horses were all muted"--"all ministers refrained from discussing the state affairs." ("Qiujuan" Chapter, Vol 2) Recalling the past and comparing it with the present, some sober-minded ministers sighed with emotion: "What a blessed thing it would be for the whole country if we could return to the early years of the Zhenguan period."

Emperor Taizong had a famous saying: "Taking a bronzeware as our mirror, we can put our garment and hat on straight; taking the past as our mirror, we can see the vicissitudes; taking people as our mirror, we can figure out our strengths and weaknesses." ("Renxian" Chapter, Vol 2) Actually, he himself was a mirror of history. Through this mirror, we should be able to learn a useful lesson.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT LEADERS AT YOUTH RALLY

OW091350 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Report by station reporter: "Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition and Work Hard for Modernization With One Heart and One Mind"--portions recorded]

[Text] At 1500 on 6 December, more than 6,000 people, including youths and students from universities and colleges in the capital and some of the veteran comrades who took part in the 9 December and 1 December movements, held a grand rally at the Great Hall of the People to solemnly mark the 45th anniversary of the 9 December movement and the 35th anniversary of the 1 December movement. At the rally the youths and students sang aloud revolutionary songs such as "without the communist party, there will be no new China," "unity means strength," and "graduation song." The revolutionary songs echoed in the Great Hall, filling the rally with high spirits and reflecting the determination of the older and younger generation in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition and working hard for modernization with one heart and one mind. [singing in the background]

Attending the rally were Peng Zhen, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin and Kang Keqing; Niu Yinguan, Zhu Muzhi, Li Chang and Rong Gaotang, who took part in the 9 December movement; and (Zheng Boke), (Ma Shitu), (Wang Hanbin) and others who took part in the 1 December movement; and the responsible persons of the departments concerned Jia Tingsan, Han Ying and others. The rally was jointly sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the CYL Central Committee. Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally.

[Begin recording] [presumably Lin Hujia]: "Now Comrade Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education and one of the leaders in the 9 December movement will speak to us." [end recording]

After reviewing the serious national crisis faced by the Chinese people 45 years ago, Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said in his report:

[Begin recording] At that time, the patriotic students, imbued with profound feelings, feared no sacrifices; defied the dual oppression from the Kuomintang and the reactionaries; braved the threat of facing the guillotine,

imprisonment and attacks by broadswords and high-pressure water; launched the 9 December movement, which shook the whole country; shattered the atmosphere of depression throughout the nation; and pushed forward the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation in China. The 9 December movement was launched under the direct and personal leadership of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. The left-deviationist influence of close-doorism was overcome to insure the healthy development of the movement. The 9 December movement aroused an upsurge of a new revolutionary movement and became a milestone between the reactionary period and the revolutionary period in the history of the Chinese Revolution. After the conclusion of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression in 1945, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary government had relied on the support of U.S. imperialism and intensified its preparations to fight a civil war in order to continue its dictatorial rule in China. The communist party called for a struggle to establish an independent and democratic republic. In response to the party's call, the students of the Joint Southwest University in Kunming held strikes and waged struggle against dictatorship and for democracy on 1 December 1945.

The Kuomintang reactionaries mobilized special agents and roughnecks to ruthlessly suppress the students. Four martyrs were mercilessly killed. This incident of bloodshed awakened the broad masses. The patriotic student movement that followed the 1 December movement had become the second frontline of the people's struggle for liberation and dealt a telling blow to the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. During the 9 December and 1 December movements, it was absolutely correct for the vast numbers of youth and students to follow the communist party and the revolutionary road. The Communist Party of China had never fallen short of the expectations of the people and youths in the whole country. It had led the Chinese people to wage unrelenting and painstaking struggles and won victories in the 8-year war of resistance against Japan and in the 3-year war of liberation. It had helped the people of all nationalities in China to remove the three big mountains on their backs and establish the People's Republic of China on the basis of the people's democratic dictatorship. This is another major historical victory in the history of mankind after the October Revolution. History has proved that the democratic revolution must be led by the communist party. History will also prove that socialist construction also needs the leadership of the communist party. [end recording]

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang again reviewed the militant course taken by the party in leading the people and youths in the whole country both in revolution and construction. He continued:

[Begin recording] The question faced by the youths during the 9 December and 1 December movements was whether to support the dictatorship and national betrayal of the Kuomintang or to support the resistance against Japan in order to save the nation and the democratic national construction advocated by the communist party. The question faced by the youths today is whether or not to uphold the four principles. Take the socialist road and realize the four modernizations under the leadership of the communist party. At present some young people still have not found a clear answer

to this question. We hold that it is the choice of history and the people that China take the socialist road and follow the leadership of the communist party. After the opium war, the Chinese nation was subjected to aggression by imperialism, simply because the nation was in a state of disunity and was disorganized at all times. It longed for a strong proletarian political party to form a core of leadership. In today's actual life in China, it is impossible to find a political force more experienced, more capable and more loyal to the people than the communist party in leading China's construction. Our party has summed up the rich experiences, both positive and negative, since the founding of the nation; brought into full play the fine tradition of linking theory with practice as always promoted by Chairman Mao Zedong; and effectively solved many problems that Chairman Mao Zedong did not solve when he was alive. Politically, our party is more mature than ever before. This kind of party is trustworthy. Naturally it does not mean that the party faces no difficulties and that our communist party members have no shortcomings and commit no errors. We must admit that within our party at present, there indeed exist unhealthy trends such as bureaucracy, the practice of seeking special privileges and so on. The masses have complained about such trends. These unhealthy trends are illegal in the communist party. They have always been resisted and criticized. The commission for inspecting discipline of the CCP Central Committee had announced the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" aimed at combating such unhealthy trends. On this issue, the views of our party and the people are identical.

Dear students, to build a modern, powerful socialist country in a large nation like China, which has a population of 1 billion and an economy and culture that are very backward, is an unprecedentedly tortuous cause in the history of mankind that requires several generations of arduous struggle. The unfulfilled cause of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries has to be continued and fulfilled by us successors. We must never shirk our responsibilities and stop halfway. Young people are the hope of the motherland. I hope that the youth and students of today will, as did the youth of the 9 December and 1 December movements, regard the fate of the country as their own responsibility, fulfill the tasks their revolutionary predecessors have been unable to fulfill, win honor for the motherland and make still greater contributions to the people. [applause] [end recording]

During the meeting, the leading comrades of the central authorities presented citations to 276 three-good students and 76 advanced collectives in institutions of higher education and secondary vocational schools in Beijing Municipality.

During the intermission of the meeting, Comrade Peng Zhen and other leading comrades of the central authorities who had acted as leaders of the 9 December movement received 21 three-good students. With sincere words and earnest wishes, Comrade Peng Zhen said: [begin recording] While we are commemorating the 9 December movement, we would like to present citations to some outstanding comrade youths and students [words indistinct] (?to express our respect). [words indistinct] but it was not like this at the time of the 9 December movement. [words indistinct] the areas occupied by

Japan and the areas occupied by Chiang Kai-shek [words indistinct] there were only 10 party members. [words indistinct] But what is the situation today? After the 10 disastrous years of the cultural revolution, tremendous difficulties were created. Since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, many problems have been solved. But there are many difficulties at present. [words indistinct] have damaged our moral practice and young people's comradeship mentality. In the past, the comrades in our communist party did not have such a relationship, and they were not like that. The CYL members were not like that either. Whether it was in the party committees in the CYL organizations, in the people's army, in the working class contingent, or among the peasants, the whole movement (?was permeated with) comradeship and comrades' friendship. [words indistinct] what Comrade Nanxiang spoke about just now [words indistinct]. I agree with his speech. [words indistinct] what will we encounter from (?now on)? Will it be difficult or not? There still will be difficulties. [words indistinct] the principle and policy of leadership of the central authorities now are correct. [word indistinct] from now on, we should inherit the revolutionary spirit of the 9 December and 1 December movements to sweep away the (?tiny) things and the gloomy things, and let us all engage in the four modernizations and socialism with one heart and one mind. [words indistinct] especially young people should rally around the leadership of the party Central Committee [words indistinct] to build (?our) socialism and (?our) communism. It is still very difficult now, and we will encounter some difficulties in the future. [words indistinct] [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Peng Zhen's speech greatly inspired the students at the meeting. They were all determined to face up to and correctly treat the difficulties our country now encounters in the four modernization, to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 9 December and 1 December movements, rally around the party Central Committee, do a still better job in their study and contribute their strength to the motherland's four modernizations in the future.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'GONGREN RIBAO' STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK100750 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Ideological and Political Work Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] Strengthening ideological and political work is the current urgent demand of the cadres and masses but some differing views on the subject still exist. Correctly understanding and solving these problems is an important guarantee for bringing every positive factor into play and for doing well in the four modernizations.

Some people have said that the ideological problems are now numerous and that it is difficult to tackle them. How should we look at this issue? If we analyze it from the dialectic materialist viewpoint, although the ideological problems are numerous, there is nothing to fear. As we are at a historical turning point, the ideological problems are now more numerous than they are during ordinary times. For example, in the history of our country, various trends of thought and various schools existed in the period of the warring states. The ideological problems of our party were particularly numerous at the outset of the period from the civil war to the war of resistance against Japan. Today the ideological problems are more numerous because our party has adopted the correct policy, everyone dares to speak out, and our ideology is more active. Is active ideology a good thing or a bad thing? Like anything else, it has a dual nature. First, it is a very good thing because it shows that the masses dare to speak out and express different views. Here we must clarify the problem of whether a pond of stagnant water or a pond of flowing water is good. Some comrades always love peace and tranquility but in fact this runs counter to the law of the development of things. It is impossible that there not be a slight rustle of leaves in the wind in the natural world and in human society. Only a pond of flowing water is full of life. Only by having active ideology and much discussion can we hear the good views and propositions of all people and discover the problems which we have not discovered for a long time. Do we hope to bring all our revolutionary enthusiasm into play? The revolutionary enthusiasm in the ideological and political aspects is the greatest and most valuable enthusiasm. A revolutionary party's greatest skill is to bring into play the masses' revolutionary

enthusiasm in ideology and politics and to mobilize all of them to make suggestions and seek new ways of doing things. We are communist party members armed with Marxist-Leninist Thought, and only by relying on the masses and mobilizing their sense of responsibility as masters can we rule the world. Having summed up historical experience in this aspect, our party clearly put forward at the 5th plenary session of the 11th party congress that the general task of the party at the present stage is to build a modernized and superior democratic, civilized and powerful socialist country. This task demands that we achieve not only modernization but also a high degree of democracy and a high degree of civilization. Democracy is not only our means but also our end, and it is our country's basic system. We must give play to the superiority of the socialist system and really achieve, as Comrade Mao Zedong stated in the 1950's, "the political situation in which there are centralism, democracy, discipline, freedom and unity of wills, and the individuals have peace of mind and are vivid and vigorous." Of course, negative factors may appear in active ideology but this is not to be feared. As long as we strengthen ideological and political work and the work in the other areas, we can turn the negative factors into positive factors. The duty of our communist party members is to transform society and man. Active participation in ideological and political work has been determined by the nature of our party.

What principle then should be adopted in ideological and political work? In the history of our party, we adopted two kinds of principles: one was the erroneous principle of suppression. Speaking out was not allowed. As soon as one spoke, one received an answer. Subsequently, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" developed the so-called "investigation, criticism and struggle" and put forward a reactionary theory which was called "opening a way with mass criticism." They even regarded it as the law of ideological work. In the "Great Cultural Revolution," they implemented this erroneous principle to an absurd extent so that the cadres and masses suffered very much. Another one was the correct principle of guidance. In the course of giving guidance, the free airing of views was encouraged, collective wisdom was drawn on, and all useful ideas were absorbed. Many channels existed for us to air our views, such as speaking our minds freely at the meetings of the party and at the people's congresses. Furthermore, the five large people's organizations such as the federations of trade unions, the CYL, the women's federation, associations of literature and of the sciences; the congresses of staff members and workers; the organs of national self-government; the masses' letters and visits; reception work and so on--all were channels for the free airing of views. We must insure that all kinds of channels are left unobstructed so that we hear all kinds of criticism and suggestions at all times and improve our work. We must be good at using all forms to direct the complicated and manifold ideas and views to the positive and correct side. The present problem is that we have not done well in guiding ideological and political work. Some of our comrades have often said that they are very busy. They have, therefore, relaxed grasping ideological and political work. This is incorrect. We cannot set economic work against ideological work any more than we can separate material reward from moral encouragement. We have criticized "opening a way with mass

criticism," and this does not mean that it is unnecessary to put ideology in the lead. Ideological and political work must be grasped everyday. To embark on the four modernizations, it is essential to do well in grasping ideological and political work.

Is it necessary to restore our party's glorious tradition of criticism and self-criticism in ideological and political work? It is surely necessary. There is now a view called "growing more flowers but fewer thorns." Bureaucrats shield one another and live and coexist peacefully. This is incorrect. Both the remnant poison of the left and the rightist tendency really exist in our ideological work. Some localities and units are even afraid to advocate criticism and self-criticism. How can these ways of doing things exist? The masses have a lot of complaints about the unhealthy tendencies, such as seeking personal privileges and getting in by the back door. Can we not criticize and struggle against these repulsive phenomena? Wholeheartedly serving the people without the slightest selfishness is the demand put on all party members by our party and is the oath taken by every member upon joining the party. Strictly speaking, those communist party members who have the unhealthy tendencies of seeking personal privileges and so on run counter to the aim of the party and to their original revolutionary ideal. It is a very inglorious thing. The party has now formulated certain regulations governing inner-party political life. Should they not stand out to openly conduct self-criticism and meanwhile welcome the masses' assistance in washing the dust off from their faces and souls? We must not throw away the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Only by resolutely struggling against the repulsive phenomena, such as violating the law and discipline, pursuing bureaucratism, committing corruption and bribery, failing to distinguish public affairs from private affairs, inviting people to dinner, giving presents, indulging in extravagance and waste, letting children and relatives in through the back door and so on, can we check the unhealthy tendencies. If we disregard these tendencies, we will seriously jeopardize the structure of the party and thus cause the party to be seriously divorced from the masses and create evil consequences. We should undoubtedly and resolutely struggle against the unhealthy tendencies.

In ideological and political work, it is also imperative to provide enlightenment and guidance with examples of advanced people and ideology in our own localities and units and throughout the country. The strength of examples is inexhaustible. Although there are still some negative factors in our life, the main trend is healthy and positive, inspiring examples among the masses are numerous. By publicizing examples of advances made by the masses, we can stimulate our nation to flourish vigorously and arouse our revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of our country. The people of our country have had the tradition of plain living and hard work for a long time. Through ideological work, we must heighten the spirit of our nation so as to foster the positive factors and eliminate the negative factors.

In ideological work, we must use more frequently the method self-education of the masses. Through encountering practical problems in our daily lives, we must be good at organizing the masses to learn to analyze, compare and

distinguish between what is essential and nonessential, between what is brilliant and what constitutes malpractice, between what is correct and should be advocated and what is incorrect and should be opposed. We must trust the masses' ability to make judgments. Localities which have trusted the masses have achieved better results than those which have simply instructed the masses on what to do. We must be good at discussing problems with the masses on an equal basis. Only by doing so can we mutually strengthen trust and forge ahead hand in hand with the masses.

Bad people, bad phenomena and a bad atmosphere in our country cannot be completely eliminated at once, and they will exist for a fairly long time, compared with the whole society, they are in the minority and are secondary factors. However, if we ignore them and do not struggle against them, they will spread very quickly like an epidemic, seriously threaten the party's life and jeopardize the party's cause. Ideological and political work cannot, therefore, be relaxed at any time. As long as all departments stress strengthening ideological and political work, and the cadres and masses throughout the country spontaneously establish new communist ideology and new morality and customs, our nation will surely vigorously flourish and the great aim of the four modernizations which the people of our country have yearned for day and night will surely be achieved.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' HAILS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION LOANS

HK100602 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Actively and Steadily Carry Out New Method for Capital Construction Investment"]

[Text] Recently, the State Council decided that beginning in 1981, a system of loans will be instituted whereby instead of the Ministry of Finance making appropriations for capital construction, all enterprises and units which have independent accounting and which are capable of repaying the loans are to obtain loans from the construction bank. This is an important measure for reforming the system of capital construction investment and management.

A year ago, the State Council's decision on changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans for capital construction was implemented on a trial basis in various localities and departments. At present, more than 20 trades and occupations in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country have conducted experiments in this regard. Since the practice of making appropriations for investment in capital construction was changed to extending loans, and that of using funds without repayment was changed to using funds with repayment, many units requesting loans have been more careful than before in planning construction projects and in using construction funds. Some prominent manifestations are: the shift from fighting for projects to the cancellation of non-essential projects, from bragging about the economic advantages of construction projects to a realistic assessment of the economic results, and from asking for state aid to paying attention to careful planning. By carrying out this system in every detail, the capitalist construction front can thus be shortened, the result of investment enhanced and positive effects brought about.

Under existing conditions, units not receiving loans still have certain misgivings. Some comrades are afraid that they will be in trouble. They also fear that they will not be able to repay the loans and will thus be legally responsible for failure to repay them and so forth. This calls for continued efforts by relevant departments to vigorously publicize the significant changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans for capital construction. In the past, the scope of capital construction projects and funds invested in them were determined

by the state, with enterprises using appropriated funds without repayment. Under these circumstances, the enterprises were powerless to make arrangements for the construction projects and they were not responsible for repaying the funds invested. The positive or negative economic results of the construction projects were not directly connected with the enterprises. Since the practice of making appropriations has been changed to that of extending loans for capital construction, the units receiving loans should have the power to adjust the details of construction, arrange the work order and choose their own designers and construction enterprises, provided that the productive capacity is not affected, that the total investment amount as approved is not exceeded, that the date of completion of the project is not delayed and that the quality of the work is not lowered. Those enterprises which repay the loans as scheduled and those which complete the projects early and repay the loans ahead of schedule will be rewarded, while those which delay the date of completion of the project and repay the loans after they are due will be punished. In this way, the economic power, economic responsibilities and economic interests will be effectively unified to mobilize the enthusiasm of various quarters. The present overextended capital construction front and poor investment results still constitute a prominent contradiction in the national economy. We should actively carry out the new measure of hanging from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans for capital construction so that the latter can operate effectively with improvements in investment and management.

Changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans for capital construction constitutes a major shift in the system of capital construction investment and management away from depending mainly on administrative organizations and administrative measures to relying on economic organizations, economic methods and legal measures. Since enterprises applying for loans and construction banks extending loans should bear economic and legal responsibilities, it follows that banks should conduct serious investigations of the units receiving the loans so that through such means, capital construction projects can be adjusted more economically,

as rationally and as practically as possible. If it is assumed that once construction projects are included in the construction plans and investment is approved, the construction bank should extend loans, or if the construction bank extends loans without looking into the actual conditions, then this will bring greater losses to the national economy and make planning work impossible. This is because once the construction of a project is in progress or after it is completed, everything, from production processes to the supply of raw and processed materials, fuel and power, must be in order. Many examples in this respect can be cited. Whether or not an enterprise participating in a construction project is capable of repaying loans is an important criterion for testing the feasibility of such a project and for determining whether or not it should be constructed at all. As to those completed construction projects which keep losing money, they should be closely examined and strictly controlled. In sum, regarding capital construction projects using appropriated funds, we should make sure that objective economic laws are respected. We should also pay attention to giving play to the role of economic organizations and economic measures and attach considerable importance to the study of the feasibility of construction projects

and stress their economic results. In short, we should take a positive attitude and firm steps. From now on, various localities, departments and construction banks at all levels should conduct investigations and studies, complete all necessary preparations and carry out reform at different phases and in different groups according to the actual conditions of those units and use bank loans instead of appropriated funds.

As the national economy operates as an entity, economic reforms should be coordinated. The task of changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans or capital construction involves management systems relating to planning, finance, taxes, commodity prices, material supplies, as well as labor, construction and so forth. Before these aspects are reformed, changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans may encounter real difficulties. Relevant quarters should actively coordinate their efforts in order to create conditions for carrying out on a comprehensive scale the system of changing from the practice of making appropriations to that of extending loans.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

JIANG QING TRIED ON CHARGE OF PERSECUTING ARTISTS

OW100819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Investigation by the First Tribunal of the special court this morning proved that defendant Jiang Qing collaborated with Ye Qun, Wu Faxian and Jiang Tengjiao in plotting to search the homes of five well-known personages in the Shanghai literary and art circles and in persecuting them in order to cover up her ugly past. Two of them were persecuted to death.

The victims of this home-search incident were Zheng Junli, Zhao Dan, Gu Eryi, Chen Liting and Tong Zhiling, all well-known personages of the film and theatrical circles in the 1930's. After their homes had been searched, they continued to suffer persecution. Some of them were falsely charged as "enemy agents," "renegades" and "counterrevolutionaries" and were put in jail, suffering mentally and physically. Zheng Junli and Gu Eryi died from such persecution.

Presiding Judge Zeng Hanzhou held today's court session. Judges Gan Ying (female), Huang Liangchen and Liu Liying (female) conducted the court investigation. Gan Ying asked defendant Jiang Qing: In the summer of 1966 did you ask Zhang Chunqiao to contact Zheng Junli and to have the latter hand out your letters and pictures of the 1930's? Do you know that Ye Qun directed Jiang Tengjiao to search the homes of Zheng Junli, Zhao Dan, Gu Eryi and others? Were the pictures, letters and other materials concerning you, which had been found in the search, destroyed in your presence? At first, defendant Jiang Qing said: "I do not know." But later she said: "I know this only after I read the indictment." As to whether she asked Zhang Chunqiao to contact Zheng Junli for the letters and pictures, she said at the beginning: "I did not ask Zhang Chunqiao to do that." But later she admitted: "I entrusted this matter to Zhang Chunqiao." In quibbling over this, Jiang Qing went as far as to mention her trip to Chongqing for dental treatment at the time of the war of resistance against Japan and to describe how she first knew Zhao Dan, Gu Eryi and the others. She tried to avoid answering the essential questions and said that keeping pictures was "normal" and "did not warrant a search of the home."

The court immediately showed and read a letter in Zheng Junli's own handwriting addressed to Jiang Qing. The letter indicates that Zhang Chunqiao had a talk with him, and that he handed over Jiang Qing's old pictures in his possession to Zhang Chunqiao for disposal by Jiang Qing. Despite what Zheng Junli did, he could not avert the fate of home search and persecution.

Then the court summoned Jiang Tengjiao and Liu Shiying, codefendants in the home-search case, to appear before the court to testify. They admitted that they persecuted the five personages of the Shanghai literary and art circles under the instructions of Jiang Qing and Ye Qun. As admitted by Jiang Tengjiao, in early October 1966 he received a phone call from Wu Faxian, saying that Ye Qun wanted him to go to Beijing immediately and secretly to receive the assignment of an urgent "political task." After he arrived in Beijing, Ye Qun told him that a letter written by Jiang Qing was in the hands of Zheng Junli, Gu Eryi or the others. Ye Qun wanted him to have some people pretend to be Red Guards and search their homes so as to dig out all notebooks, diaries, pictures and written materials. He was told to keep the matter in "strict secrecy." After Jiang Tengjiao returned to Shanghai, he selected Zhang Biao, Liu Shiying and other "reliable persons" to lead the home-search task. Some PLA fighters and children of cadres were hoodwinked into disguising themselves as Red Guards, and the homes of Zheng Junli and the other four were searched in the early morning of 9 October. From the several bags of stuff obtained through the search, Jiang Tengjiao and others sorted out the materials concerning Jiang Qing, took them personally to Beijing and reported the matter to Wu Faxian. In the presence of Wu Faxian, the materials were handed over to Ye Qun. Later Ye Qun told Jiang Tengjiao that the job was well done to the satisfaction of the "high authority." Both Jiang Tengjiao and Wu Faxian knew that the "high authority" meant Jiang Qing.

Liu Shiying, who personally led the group to search Zheng Junli's home and who took part in sorting and transporting the materials obtained in the search, stated how the home search was actually carried out. In addition, he revealed that in planning for the home search Jiang Tengjiao said that this was "a very important and glorious task assigned us by the proletarian headquarters," and that Jiang told him that, as the "central leader" once said, the home search "must be kept in strict secrecy, and nobody would be allowed to tell this to anyone even if his life were threatened."

Zheng Junli's widow, Huang Chen, appeared before the court today to testify. Pointing to Jiang Qing, she said with indignation: "Do you not know me? You are Lan Ping, and I am Huang Chen. I am clear about what you did in the 1930's." She said that in June 1966 Zhang Chunqiao made the first contact with Zheng Junli and used threats to have him hand out all of Jiang Qing's pictures and stage photos and all related written materials. But after Zheng Chunqiao talked with him for the second time, Zheng Junli dared not tell her the details of the conversation, and this caused severe mental pressure on her. In addition, Huang Chen said that in October 1966 a group of people came to search their home and took away every piece of paper. She added that Zheng Junli was secretly taken away in 1967 and died in jail 2 years later. At this point, Jiang Qing turned to Huang Chen and said:

"Ah, Huang, I have not the slightest knowledge about this." Huang Chen said angrily in rebuttal: "I do not want to talk with you. You have no right to talk to me." Huang Chen said that after the death of Zheng Junli they did not even let her small son pass, and that even she, herself, was almost persecuted to death. She scolded Jiang Qing, saying: "Lan Ping, what a vicious person you are!"

The court showed and read a statement that Zhao Dan had made together with his wife Huang Zongying before he died, testifying to the home search and persecution they suffered.

Judge Huang Liangchen asked defendant Jiang Qing: "Was it true that in January 1967 you and Xie Fuzhi went to Ye Qun's house and burned the materials obtained in the home search?" Jiang Qing replied: "I do not know." Immediately the court read testimony by Wei Qiu (former section chief of the party committee office of the air force headquarters). Then Zhao Gensheng, one-time clerical secretary in Lin Biao's office and a witness on the occasion when the materials were burned by Jiang Qing, appeared before the court to testify. He stated in detail how Jiang Qing, Ye Qun and Xie Fuzhi burned the materials at the small kitchen in the backyard of Lin Biao's house in Maojiawan. He said that Ye Qun and Xie Fuzhi threw the materials, one at a time, into the stove, while Jiang Qing was walking slowly back and forth nearby and supervising the destruction of the materials.

Public prosecutor Wang Yaoqing (female) said in court: In answering questions, the defendant Jiang Qing said that she did not know about the facts concerning her crimes in persecuting personages in Shanghai's literary and art circles. But the testimony given by witnesses and the material evidence show that Jiang Qing does know the facts. The investigation made in court has proved that Jiang Qing instigated people to illegally search the homes of personages in Shanghai's literary and art circles and to persecute them for ulterior motives, thus causing extremely grave consequences. After their homes were searched and ransacked, five such personages were subjected to far more serious persecution--Zheng Junli and Gu Eryi were persecuted to death, Zhao Dan was falsely imprisoned for 5 years and Chen Liting was imprisoned under the false accusation of being an "enemy agent."

The public prosecutor said: It is a crime that Jiang Qing collaborated with Ye Qun, Zhang Chunqiao, Wu Faxian and Jiang Tengjiao in subjecting Zheng Junli and four others to bodily persecution. Their committing this criminal offense is also clear proof that Lin Biao and Jiang Qing colluded with each other in cruelly harming people.

Wu Faxian, one of the principal defendants in the same case, also appeared in court today to testify. In addition to admitting that he had joined Jiang Qing and Ye Qun in plotting to search the homes of these personages, he also confessed that Jiang Qing instructed him to commit four criminal offenses, which are as follows:

1. On instructions from Jiang Qing, he personally went to Shanghai in 1968 to bring back to Beijing the materials connected with Jiang Qing from the Shanghai Public Security Bureau and to have the public security cadres involved in this matter arrested.
2. On instructions from Jiang Qing, he went to Shanghai in 1968 to lure writer Sun Junqing to Beijing, and then Jiang Qing ordered him "taken into protection."
3. On instructions from Jiang Qing, he sent personnel to Shanghai in 1968 to lure Qin Guizhen, a maid who had looked after Jiang Qing in the 1930's, to Beijing, where Jiang Qing had her arrested.
4. In 1967, through instigation by Jiang Qing and Ye Qun, he supported the conspiracy to seize the power of JIEFANGJUN BAO.

Wu Faxian confessed that Jiang Qing was the chief culprit and he was an accomplice in the above criminal offenses.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

JIANG QING TRIED TO DESTROY OWN BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

OW091546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)--How and why the homes of five artists in Shanghai were searched 14 years ago has transpired at special court sessions investigating the charge that Jiang Qing was behind the search.

The event was listed in the indictment of the special procuratorate as one of the charges against the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques." The special court has completed the investigation on the charge and evidence produced in court shows that the event was instigated by the two cliques jointly. Following is a brief account of the event based on the evidence presented in court:

In early October, 1966, Lin Biao's wife, Ye Qun, asked Wu Faxian, the commander of the air force of the People's Liberation Army at the time, to summon Jiang Tengjiao, former political commissar of the air force unit in Nanjing, to Beijing to accept an assignment.

Jiang Tengjiao came to Beijing the next day. On the same evening, Ye Qun said to him: "One of Comrade Jiang Qing's letters has fallen into the hands of Zheng Junli, Gu Eryi and company. It's not clear who has the letter now, but you can organize some people to search the homes of five persons--Zheng Junli, Gu Eryi, Zhao Dan, Tong Zhiling and Chen Liting. Bring here all the letters, diaries, notebooks and such like you can lay your hands on." She also asked him to "keep this absolutely secret."

The letter and other things Ye Qun asked him to search for had something to do with Jiang Qing's past.

Jiang Qing was afraid that her inglorious record in Shanghai in the 1930's might be exposed because this would throw stumbling blocks in her way to supreme power. So she wanted all the written and printed material about her in the 30's be destroyed.

In June 1966, when the "Cultural Revolution" had just started, Jiang Qing asked Zhang Chunqiao to have a talk with Zheng Junli, a film director, who knew something about Jiang Qing's life in the 30's, and urged him to hand over all the relevant material in his hands. Zhang Chunqiao said to Zheng: "Jiang Qing's position is different now. Some of her letters and

other such things are kept in your home and this is not proper. You'd better give them back to her." Zheng Junli checked up his belongings and wrote a letter to Jiang Qing saying that he had not kept those letters but had found a few old pictures of the 30's. "It's up to you to dispose of them," he said in the letter.

But Jiang Qing was still not at ease. She asked Ye Qun for help and Ye Qun got Jiang Tengjiao to search the homes.

The targets of the search were all people who had had some contacts with Jiang Qing in the 30's and knew what she was like during that period.

After returning to Shanghai, Jiang Tengjiao first got the addresses of the five artists involved and, after repeated study, worked out a plan for action. On the pretext that "the air force had lost a confidential document" and that it was necessary to "defend the proletarian headquarters," he got some young people and soldiers who were ignorant of the truth to disguise themselves as "Red Guards" and search the homes of the five artists in the small hours of October 9. They grabbed diaries, notebooks, letters, photos and pictorials published in pre-liberation days. Two sacks filled with such materials were taken away from Zhao Dan's home alone.

The following day, Jiang Tengjiao flew to Beijing with some of the loot which he regarded as the most important. He was received by Wu Faxian and Ye Qun, who heard his report in person and took away the material. The day after, Ye Qun telephoned Jiang Tengjiao and said, "They have been submitted to the boss (referring to Jiang Qing), who is very satisfied."

Shortly after Jiang Tengjiao went back to Shanghai, Ye Qun asked him to send to Beijing the rest of the materials he had obtained. When the materials arrived, Ye Qun had them kept in her own bedroom. Later Jiang Qing ordered that these materials be put in "the safest place." On the instructions of Ye Qun and Wu Faxian, the materials were moved to the confidential room of the air force headquarters.

However, Jiang Qing was still ill at ease, no matter where the materials were kept. In January 1967, she asked Ye Qun to transfer the materials to Lin Biao's office. Under Jiang Qing's personal supervision, Xie Fuzhi, Ye Qun and a secretary in Lin Biao's office burned all the materials obtained in the search.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

JIANG QING PERPETRATED SHANGHAI HOUSE SEARCHES

HK101138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Hu Sisheng [5170 1835 0581]: "The Case of the House Searching 14 Years Ago"]

[Text] There used to be a problem which bothered Jiang Qing all the time. Her problem was she wanted to take advantage of the "Cultural Revolution" to climb to the apex of power, but her past history during the 1930's was very disgraceful and could hinder her ambition.

Thus, Jiang Qing was very sensitive about any written record, letter or picture related to her history during the 1930's.

In fall 1966, Jiang Qing suffered a serious attack of the "allergy of her history during the 1930's. During that attack of her sickness, five personages in the Shanghai literary and art circles who knew about the background of Lan Ping were victimized.

The Night at Diaoyutai

One evening in early October 1966, Ye Qun was waiting for a secret visitor-- Jiang Tengjiao--at one of the buildings in Diaoyutai. Jiang Tengjiao, the then political commissar of the Nanjing Air Force Units and concurrently, first political commissar of the No 7341 Military Unit, came to Beijing alone under a secret order issued by Wu Faxian the day before.

As soon as she saw him, Ye Qun told Jiang Tengjian: "I want you to carry out a top secret mission. Comrade Jiang Qing has a letter in the possession of Zheng Junli and other people of the Shanghai literary and art circles. Now, she wants the letter back but she does not know exactly where the letter is. She wants you to take advantage of the chaotic situation to organize some Red Guards to search the houses of Zheng Junli, Gu Eryi, Zhao Dan, Chen Liting and Tong Zhiling. Seize letters, diaries, notebooks and other written materials that you can find."

Ye Qun was indeed an expert in conspiratorial activities. She personally assigned a code number to each victim of the house searching: Zheng Junli--No 1, Zhao Dan--No 2, Chen Liting--No 3, Tong Zhiling--No 4 and Gu Eryi--No 5. Jiang Tengjiao jotted them down one by one in his notebook and promised to do what he could to accomplish the mission.

'Di Ke' Fired the First Shot

In June 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" had just begun. Jiang Qing was very impatient when telling Zhang Chungqiao to meet Zheng Junli in Shanghai.

Zhang Chungqiao told Zheng Junli: "Jiang Qing's position is now quite different. In the past, she had some letters and other things in your possession. This is not good. It is better to give these things to her and let her do whatever she wants to do with them!" Then, he threatened: "You had close contacts with the black line during the 1930's. You must 'behave properly and make a clear break with them.' How true! Both Jiang Qing and Zheng Junli came from the Shanghai motion picture circles during the 1930's. One wanted to reach the sky, while the other was to be condemned to hell; one was at the peak of her career while the other was already being designated as a member of a 'black gang.'"

Zheng knew clearly the implications of these remarks and the seriousness of this matter. Thus, after going home to sort out things, he wrote a letter to Jiang Qing saying that he "had not kept" any of the letters and "here are some of the old pictures from the 1930's that I have sorted out. You can do whatever you want with them." He also said that "after the campaign is over, we will move to the countryside to settle and engage in the work of the cultural centers." Zheng Junli had a premonition that something bad was about to happen. What he said was actually an attempt to tell Jiang Qing that he intended to retire and live in seclusion.

However, Jiang Qing's mind could not be set at ease. Thus, she asked Ye Qun to order a thorough search for all written materials and pictures on Lan Ping in the 1930's.

Secret Planning

Jiang Tengjiao flew back to Shanghai, taking with him Ye Qun's instructions. Immediately he summoned five of his assistants including Zhang Biao and Xi Zhuxian to a meeting at the Jiu Road guesthouse. He glanced at the walls from time to time, saying: "Damn it. Is this room bugged?" He bade his assistants time and again: "This is top secret. You should not tell anyone, including your wives, otherwise you may lose your lives."

This plan was decided: Zhang Biao was responsible for making clear everything about the surroundings of the five houses to be searched, and the routes by which the searchers should follow in order to break into these houses. Xi Zhuxian was to organize the Red Guards by picking more than 20 sons and daughters of army cadres and more than 20 members of the PLA guards platoon and disguising them as Red Guards.

It was late in the night on 3 October. Zhang Biao and Xi Zhuxian called the sham Red Guards to Xinhua No 1 village and assigned them their tasks in the house searches. He fabricated a lie: "The air force has lost a highly confidential document, which is in the hands of some sinister gangsters including Zheng Junli and Zhao Dan. We must find it. This is an important political task assigned by the proletarian headquarters."

From Zero to 0400 Hours

At zero hours on 9 October 1966, under cover of darkness of the night, a few trucks carrying the sham Red Guards steered out of Xinhua No 1 village and drove off in different directions. In each truck, the leader had a gun strapped to his hip and a sack in his hand (for holding things seized during the search). The trucks belonged to the air force. The number plates were covered up to prevent other people from noticing the names of the air force units to which these trucks belonged.

Zhao Dan and Huang Zongying lived on the third floor of No 8 Human Road, Shanghai. It was shortly after midnight when Xi Zhuxian together with more than 10 young men wearing Red Guards armbands and large masks stormed into their bedroom and searched Zhao Dan and Huang Zongying.

Huang Zongying cried out: "Help!" The searchers immediately took the couple to the sitting room and kept an eye on them. They emptied all drawers and threw all letters, photographs and pictorials into the sack. They broke up a piano, picture frames and desks. They even loosened the thread-bound Chinese books to see if there were things hidden between the book leaves. They searched even the chimney beside the balcony and the sugar and salt jars in the kitchen. Only one book was not taken away. It was an autobiography written by Zhao Dan.

When the searchers had left, Zhao Dan told Huang Zongying: "Surely they are secret police. They acted like fascist secret agents as Sheng Shicai of Xinjiang did. They left my autobiography behind, hinting to me that in the political movement to come I should talk only about myself and no one else."

Gu Eryi was a film director in the Shanghai movie studio. His house was searched 17 times during the "Cultural Revolution." This time produced the funniest scene. As soon as the searchers entered the house, they stood guard at each of the doors and windows and lowered the curtains. They let Gu Eryi and his wife stand barefoot and in thin undergarments. They specially looked for letters, notes, diaries and notebooks. They took away even the account books and the children's exercise books.

The same also happened to Chen Liting's house. All written data and materials, including those on the film "Story of Lu Xun," were taken away.

When they searched Zheng Junli's house, they carefully looked over every page in each photo album, even the film negatives. When they left, they said threateningly: "Do not tell other people about this search. Otherwise, you may lose your life."

When Tong Zhiling's house was searched, all her written data and materials, together with almost 20 rolls of tapes of recordings of her singing, were taken away.

From zero to 0400 hours, the searchers obtained four whole sacks and one paper bag of "war trophies."

A False Alarm

When Jiang Qing and Ye Qun made arrangements for Jiang Tengjiao to search people's houses, they did not notify the authorities concerned in Shanghai. Li Wenjing, Zhang Chunqiao's wife, had assumed personal command of the liaison center in an office of Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. On hearing that Jiang Qing's materials were being searched for, she was scared. That evening, Li Wenjing quickly wrote a letter to report this strange case to Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan who were then in Nanjing. Later, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan sent her verbal message: You do not have to bother about this case. The confiscated materials have already been sent to Jiang Qing in Beijing.

Concealing and Disposing Materials Concerning the Disgraceful Past History

Jiang Tengjiao quickly flew back to Beijing carrying the confiscated materials. There, he stayed at an air force hostel on Dongjiaomin alley. That evening, Wu Faxian came. A moment later, all street lights outside the hostel went out. Ye Qun and Lin Liguang arrived in the darkness. After reading the materials and selecting some of them, Ye Qun personally put them in a suitcase and carried it away.

How did they deal with the confiscated materials?

Ye Qun suggested that they be kept at Lin Biao's residence in Maojiawan. Jiang Qing disagreed. She told Ye Qun: The present situation is chaotic. Maojiawan is not even safe. Ye Qun understood what Jiang Qing was afraid of. She issued an order to keep these materials at a secret place belonging to the air force.

In January 1967, the last scene of the house searching farce occurred. After Jiang Qing, Ye Qun and Xie Fuzhi had held a secret talk, they decided to "get it done once and for all." Ye Qun issued another order to transfer the materials from the air force to Lin Biao's residence in Maojiawan. Ye Qun, Jiang Qing and Xie Fuzhi also went there. In a small kitchen at the backyard of Maojiawan, the secretary of Lin Biao's office opened the stove and started a fire. Soon the fire was blazing. Xie Fuzhi personally opened the sealed bags. Together with Ye Qun, she put one piece of material after another into the stove. In the midst of the glow of the fire, Jiang Qing paced to and fro near the stove, casting sidelong glances at the other two persons.

Concocting a 'Family History'

After the house searches in Shanghai, Jiang Qing thought she could present herself as an "outstanding" persons who had always followed the correct line.

One day in 1969, Jiang Qing called seven members of the Political Bureau to a meeting at No 10 building of Diaoyutai. These seven members were: Ye Qun, Xie Fuzhi, Yao Wenyuan, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo.

As soon as the meeting began, Jiang Qing said: "We will have an informal talk today. Do not write any minutes."

She then introduced herself: "I was brought up in a peasant family. I attended a school in Jinan as an observer and then joined the revolution. In the 1930's, I was engaged in literary and art work in Shanghai, standing on the side of Lu Xun..."

People could not but ask: If she "stood on the side of" Lu Xun, why did she make such a fuss and drag in so many people in the 1960's to completely destroy the records concerning her history in the 1930's?

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RADIO' DISCUSSES PARTY BUILDING

OW090153 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Article by (Ye Shunxui) of the organization department of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee: "Strengthening Party Building Should Start With the Provincial Party Committee"]

[Excerpts] There were many problems among party members in our province who suffered serious "internal injuries" as a result of the damage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 catastrophic years. Therefore, the provincial party committee has taken a series of effective measures to strengthen party building and has achieved notable results in resuming regular party activities, upbuilding and improving party leadership and increasing the party's fighting capacity.

We hold that the party must take care of its own affairs. This must be started by the provincial party committee. In view of a situation in which the party does not take care of its own affairs, the party is not separated from the government and party building is ignored. The second enlarged plenary session of the provincial party committee discussed the question of how to strengthen party leadership over efforts to achieve the four modernizations. At the session Li Lian, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech on strengthening party building. Since the session Yang Yichen, first secretary, and Li Lian, secretary of the provincial party committee, have personally grasped the work of party building. They have gone to lower level units to investigate the status of party building, to hear briefings and to discuss matters with comrades at concerned departments in connection with the central task. This has greatly promoted the development of work in party committees at various levels.

Education has been carried out among party members in the province in the past several years. The 10 catastrophic years brought serious damage to the party. Half of the party members are now ones. They did not receive rigorous training, lacked basic knowledge of the party and could not meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Since the 11th CCP National Congress, we have carried out education among party members throughout the province on the general task for the new period, the four fundamental principles and the principle of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and on party rules and regulations.

Following the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the 3d enlarged plenary session of the provincial party committee decided to carry out education throughout the province on how to be a qualified communist party member. Since 1978 we have devoted a period of time every year to giving party members intensive training. About 80 percent of the party members in the province have already taken such training this year. This has greatly improved party members' political qualities and has enabled them to play their leading and exemplary role in the efforts to achieve the four modernizations.

Since the Cultural Revolution, party activities had been very irregular. It was impossible to carry out criticism and self-criticism. The practice of engaging in empty and big talk was very serious. Some leading cadres who willfully remained "special party members" did not participate in regular party activities for a long time. Therefore, the provincial party committee made the decision that no one is allowed to use the time for regular party activities for any other purposes. The Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee have been organized into party branches or groups of various departments, commissions and offices where they have conscientiously participated in regular party activities. This has a tremendous impact on party organizations at various levels, especially on leading cadres. Most leading cadres now conscientiously participate in regular party activities on time as ordinary party members.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PEASANTS, WORKERS PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

OW010837 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party recently held a national work meeting in Beijing to study the united front policy during the new era and to exchange experience in serving the four modernizations. The meeting also saw a wide-ranging exchange of ideas on how the party's members can render even better service to the four modernizations in 1981.

Responsible persons of 15 provincial, municipal and autonomous chapters and 3 directly subordinate chapters briefed the meeting on their considerable efforts in the medical and public health field in various localities. Some local organizations of this party have set up sparetime medical or pharmacy schools of various forms, organized medical forums and run study classes on foreign medical languages, asking experts, professors and veteran Chinese traditional medical doctors from among the party members to systematically lecture on basic theories of Western and traditional Chinese medicine, clinical experience, foreign medical languages and the new conditions and experiences in combined Western and traditional Chinese medical treatment. Others have made contributions to training middle-aged and young medical workers. Party members working in the cultural and educational field have offered their opinions on educational reform based on their practical work over the past many years.

The meeting also exchanged views on and formulated measures for strengthening ideological-political work, assisting the [communist] party and government in implementing the policy on intellectuals and recruiting new members for the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

Ji Fang, chairman of the party, attended the meeting. Shen Qizhen and Xu Binru, vice chairmen of the party, respectively, spoke at the opening and closing ceremonies.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

KUOMINTANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW272111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--The revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held a national work meeting from 17 to 26 December to sum up its work, exchange its experiences in serving the four modernizations and discuss the major tasks for its work in 1981.

After reviewing the work of the committee in the past year and more, the meeting pointed out that the organizations of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang in various localities have done a great deal of work, scored remarkable achievements and accumulated vast experience. They have also attained gratifying results in serving the four modernization program. They have attained fairly good results in organizing their members to bring into full play their expertise in running schools and factories and setting up service centers, translation teams, and publishing houses for painting and calligraphy.

During the meeting, an exhibition for the work of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and another exhibition on the work of the committee members in serving the four modernization program were held separately.

At the meeting, deputies from Hubei, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Beijing and Shanghai made a proposal, calling for efforts to carry out activities in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. They suggested that the committee's organs in various localities carry out activities to compile historic relics with regard to Mr Sun Yat-sen and the 1911 revolution, to study Mr Sun Yat-sen's thinking and the history of the 1911 revolution, and to sponsor a nationwide exhibition of painting and calligraphy in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. This proposal was unanimously endorsed at the meeting.

Zhu Yunshan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang attended the meeting and delivered a closing speech.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON JIANG QING 12 DEC EXPULSION

HK291248 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Ma Yunong (7456 7183 6593): "'Empress' During the 10-Year Catastrophe, A Rascal Now in the Dock--Sidelights of the Investigation of Jiang Qing at the First Tribunal of the Special Court"]

[Text] The door curtain rustled and was then held to one side. Looking bright and brave, two women bailiffs escorted Jiang Qing, the principal counterrevolutionary culprit, into the courtroom.

Bulbs flashed and camera shutters clicked again and again. Maintaining their positions on both sides of the corridor leading to the dock, camera-men quickly took pictures of this scene.

This took place when the First Tribunal of the special court opened its session at 0900 hours yesterday.

This was the fifth time Jiang Qing was brought in for investigation. Yesterday, she wore a black cardigan. She purposely walked slowly into the courtroom and glanced right and left, as if she did not wish to see that she had come to the end of her criminal path.

The head of the 10 evils, she behaved badly when she was investigated the last few times. Sometimes, she pretended to be muddleheaded, played the fool and refused to answer questions. At other times, she flew into a rage from shame, acted in a rascally manner and argued pointlessly. Even when exhibits were brought before her, she racked her brain to find excuses to defend herself and shift the blame to others. She was particularly vehement against the prosecutor's charge that she was the head of the counterrevolutionary clique. When she was investigated in court on 3 December, she defended herself slyly, saying that she acted "according to instructions" and was "an assistant" in the special case group. During the 5 December court investigation, she became infuriated when the prosecutor charged that she, working in collusion with Kang Sheng and Chen Boda, decided without authorization that Liu Shaoqi should be repudiated and struggled against. She unreasonably interrupted when the prosecutor was making a statement. She asked: What is meant by collusion? Kang Sheng and Chen Boda worked under my leadership. You must not say that

I worked in collusion with them.... She did not miss an opportunity to act shamelessly when exhibits were produced in the court to show that she did bad things in collusion with Kang Sheng and others. Pointing to the exhibits, she said: "The words 'I agree' were written by Kang Sheng and I just circled them." What a clumsy confession! Reportedly, Jiang Qing once grumbled before some bailiffs outside the courtroom: Lin Biao was killed in a crash. Then, am I the chief? She meant that she was "sorry" that she had been treated as the chief culprit.

During the trial yesterday, the court first investigated the crimes of Jiang Qing in colluding with Kang Sheng to frame and persecute a large group of members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee and demonstrated once again by means of the exhibits that Jiang Qing was the leader of this counterrevolutionary clique which did evil to the nation and the people.

Judge Qu Yucai questioned Jiang Qing: On 21 July 1968, Kang Sheng gave you a strictly confidential letter which he wrote at your request. Attached to the letter was a namelist of members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee to be framed and persecuted. Is that right?

She had no alternative but to answer: "You know everything, don't you?"

She could not deny the facts but was unwilling to admit her guilt. Then, she resorted to sophistry, saying that what she did was normal and legal because she wanted to know the situation before she started preparing for the 12th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee.

Judge Gan Ying questioned her sternly: Jiang Qing, you were not a member of the CCP Central Committee. How can you say what you did was justifiable and legal? The prosecutor cited facts and pointed out that after secretly compiling this sinister namelist, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company openly framed a large number of members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee on various occasions. Facts showed that this strictly confidential letter which was marked "important document to be forwarded immediately" served as ironclad proof of the planned and premeditated activities of Jiang Qing and company to usurp party and state power.

The letter written by Kang Sheng to Jiang Qing was read and the namelist of members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee who were framed by Kang Sheng as "renegades," "enemy agents" and "elements having illicit relations with foreign countries" was produced as evidence in the court. On this sinister list drawn up by Kang Sheng in his own writing were names of 194 members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee. With the exception of 31 who were ill or dead, 89 were falsely charged as "renegades," "enemy agents" and "elements having illicit relations with foreign countries" and 7 others were classified as having been temporarily "removed from their posts but not yet included in the special cases," totaling 96 or accounting for 58.9 percent of the total number of names on the list.

All these people who had been falsely charged by Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng were brutally persecuted during the 10 years of upheaval. This strictly confidential namelist and the wrong verdicts all over the country showed most clearly the serious crimes of Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company in intentionally framing and persecuting a large group of leading cadres of the party and the state.

An interesting point is that this "strictly confidential" letter also clearly revealed the relationship of master and servant between Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng. Please look: Kang Sheng immediately drew up a namelist when Jiang Qing wanted it. When he sent this sinister material to Jiang Qing, he did not forget to respectfully write on the envelope the word "forward" although he always carried himself as an "elder." He occupied a high position at that time. Yet, he adopted this pose before Jiang Qing. Did this not tell of the unusual relationship between them in this counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique? In fact, whatever their open capacities might be, Jiang Qing had long been the chief of this conspiratorial clique. A great deal of facts which have been verified in the court investigations show the reality which Jiang Qing is now unwilling to admit but cannot deny. She was the chief of this group of rebels. Please look:

Jiang Qing was the chief culprit who directly controlled and commanded the special case group which fabricated charges and forged evidence to frame and persecute Liu Shaoqi, chairman of the People's Republic of China. The instructions which Xie Fuzhi wrote years ago on a report dramatically became strong evidence which was produced in the court today: "Comrade Jiang Qing personally directs the important work on the case of Liu Shaoqi. In the future, all reports on important matters should be forwarded to and instructions sought from Comrade Jiang Qing directly." This was true. All matters, large or small, about holding meetings to criticize and struggle against Liu Shaoqi, making the decision to search his house, illegally arresting the people involved in the case, extorting confession by torture and conducting trial by shock tactics, had to be approved by Jiang Qing and subsequent reports made to her. Jiang Qing did not decline to shoulder this responsibility. She did not permit others to be neglectful of her. She flew into a rage and wrote a letter to denounce the special case group when it did not forward the originals of documents to her. This act showed her to be a completely despotic and domineering boss. It was this Jiang Qing who shouted herself hoarse while punishing Liu Shaoqi by "cutting him to pieces." So, the chairman of the People's Republic of China was brutally persecuted and died unclear of his false charge, and the biggest frame-up was written in the history of new China.

Jiang Qing was also the behind-the-scene boss in directing the frame-up and persecution of Zhu De, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. One day near the end of 1966, Jiang Qing summoned Qi Benyu to her residence in Diaoyutai and told him with a hidden intent: "Formerly there was rumor about Zhu De wanting to put his name before that of Chairman Mao. This was not true. But now it is true that Zhu De wants to rebel against Chairman Mao. Zhu De is a big careerist." She also instigated Qi Benyu to go to the office of the

CCP Central Committee to ferret out and struggle against Comrade Kang Keqing. At a reception for some people from the China People's University, Qi Benyu immediately told them what Jiang Qing had said and incited them to struggle against Zhu De. Presently, big-character posters and large-size slogans which read "Down with Zhu De" were put up everywhere in Beijing.

It was Jiang Qing who engineered the "criticism of Lin Biao, Confucius and the Duke of Zhou," the criticism of the "big Confucian of our time" and the criticism of the "chief minister," in an attempt to frame and persecute Zhou Enlai, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council. She also masterminded the plot to make a false and insinuating report on Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping to Chairman Mao Zedong who was in Changsha, so as to seize power to form a cabinet. People could see that Wang Hongwen who was then vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee in charge of the routine of the CCP Central Committee, Zhang Chunqiao, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and Yao Wenyuan, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, were docile and obedient to her. When Jiang Qing launched an attack, the three of them echoed in unison. When Jiang Qing called them, they immediately gathered together to hatch a plot. When Jiang Qing made a decision, Wang Hongwen immediately carried it out. They were her docile tools, coming and going at her orders.

It was also this Jiang Qing who willfully framed and persecuted other party and state leaders and brutally persecuted large numbers of cadres. At yesterday's session, the court also investigated Jiang Qing's crimes in framing Lu Dingyi, Hu Qiaomu and Zhou Yang and also her crimes in falsely charging that Xu Xiangqian's wife Huang Jie was a "renegade," Nie Ranzhen's wife, Zhang Ruihua, was an "enemy agent," Qi Yanming was an "active counter-revolutionary," Wang Kunlun, Qian Junrui and Liao Mosha were "very serious enemy agents" and Xiao Wangdong was a "historical counterrevolutionary."

The tape recordings of Jiang Qing speeches falsely charging the innocent years ago were played in the court. However, cunning as she was, she could not deny that this was her own voice. The court announced that, after reinvestigation, these cases were found to be frame-ups and the above-mentioned comrades were rehabilitated.

During the years when she ran wild, Jiang Qing, a persecuting maniac, completely showed her hatred against all revolutionaries. The number of people, including state leaders and the masses, persecuted by her defy counting. An observer in court said with deep feeling: "The trial of Jiang Qing would take a whole year if all cases of frame-ups and persecution perpetrated by her were to be listed and investigated."

In fact, Jiang Qing committed countless crimes. Many of the offenses listed in the bill of indictment were linked to her evil name.

It was Jiang Qing who colluded with Lin Biao, Ye Qun and company in instigating some people to illegally search the houses of some artists and writers in Shanghai for ulterior motives.

It was Jiang Qing who publicly instigated some people to "fix the army" and "kindle a prairie fire," so as to create confusion in the army and seize military power.

It was also Jiang Qing who called a meeting of secretaries of 12 provinces and municipalities without authorization and fanned the evil wind to criticize Deng Xiaoping.

During the years of catastrophe, Jiang Qing set up a faction and recruited henchmen to wreak havoc. This counterrevolutionary clique headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing was the root cause of the disaster which jeopardized and harmed our country and our nation. The 900 million Chinese people can now see the features of Jiang Qing as the chief culprit. Her gangsters have admitted this fact in court. Her accomplices, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan, have made this confession: "Jiang Qing was the mastermind" in their conspiratorial activities. Wu Faxian said even more clearly: "I committed many counterrevolutionary crimes for Jiang Qing. She was the principal and I was an accessory to those crimes." Jiang Qing also exposed her own features by her words and deeds during the decade of catastrophe. She said openly: "I am leader of the left wing." Of course, the "left wing" here meant their counterrevolutionary clique. By saying that she was the leader, she admitted that she was the principal culprit of this counterrevolutionary clique.

However, this careerist, who often "likened herself to Empress Wu Zetian" and never failed to put herself in a prominent position, assumed the posture of a rascal in court yesterday. She willfully made trouble and argued vehemently in an attempt to deny her crimes. She deliberately complicated the issue by digressing from the subject. She interrupted and shouted time and again when hearing was going on in court. In particular, when evidence was placed before her and Liao MoSha, a witness, was giving testimony in court, she wantonly put on a show of bad temper, not only interrupting the witness and disrupting the order of the court repeatedly, but also publicly framing and shouting at the witness and making a personal attack and slanderous speeches. Despite the chief judge's warning, she did not restrain herself.

The observers were infuriated at witnessing Jiang Qing's rascal behavior. Some of them were so annoyed that they clenched their fists and banged on the armrests of their chairs. Jiang Qing's contempt of court was intolerable. To maintain the solemnity of law, the chief judge announced at once: Jiang Qing makes trouble and disrupts the order of the court. She is hereby ordered to step out of the court. Three bailiffs, two women and one man, immediately carried out the order. This was followed by a thunderous applause. Jiang Qing, a rascal on the dock, was escorted dejectedly out of the courtroom.

Jiang Qing's misbehavior in the court only showed that she had come to her doomsday. She could only play tricks to evade her guilt. This betrayed her feeble nature of a counterrevolutionary. In the face of ironclad evidence, she could neither deny her crimes nor escape the net of justice. Like a diehard reactionary which she is, Jiang Qing put up an ugly performance yesterday, just to add a last page to her criminal history.

PARTY AND STATE

COURT DEBATE ON HUANG YONGSHENG CHARGES ENDS

OW201656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--The court debate on the charges against Huang Yongsheng, one of the chief defendants in the case of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques," ended here this afternoon after three sessions since December 18.

Huang Yongsheng spoke for some three hours in his own defence, denying he was a "principal culprit in the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique" and insisting that he was only "an ordinary member."

Prosecutors Zhang Zhongru and Zhu Zongzheng refuted Huang Yongsheng's arguments.

Enumerating facts to show Huang Yongsheng's important position in the Lin Biao clique, Zhang Zhongru said that the defendant had played a major role in framing and persecuting party and state leaders, engineering the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and impelling Lin Biao to make up his mind to stage a counter-revolutionary armed coup and assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong.

Quoting Articles 92 and 98 of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China, Zhang Zhongru said that Huang Yongsheng was guilty of plotting to subvert the government and split the country and of organizing and directing a counter-revolutionary clique. He asked the special court to punish the accused according to law.

Defending himself, Huang Yongsheng denied having anything to do with Lin Biao's plot to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong in September 1971. He said he had never been aware of it, still less participated in plotting or carrying out the project. So, he said, he was only an ordinary member of Lin Biao's counter-revolutionary clique and not a principal culprit.

Huang Yongsheng said that, on the report which led to the framing and persecution of Peng Dehuai, he only wrote a notation to the effect that the report should be submitted to the higher authorities and that therefore he bore "no responsibility for that."

Prosecutor Zhu Zongzheng pointed out that, as a matter of fact, what the defendant had written on the report was "approval" and not "submitted to the higher authorities," and therefore it was impossible for him to shirk his responsibility.

Refuting Huang Yongsheng's other arguments, prosecutor Zhu Zongzheng said that in September, 1970, when the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique had failed in its plot to usurp party and state power through a "peaceful take-over," Huang Yongsheng had done everything in his power to cover up Lin Biao's crimes.

The prosecutor said: Several days before Lin Biao defected on September 13, 1971, he wrote a confidential letter to Huang Yongsheng, telling him that "if you have any problems, consult Comrade Wang Fei directly." Lin Biao and Ye Qun thus put Wang Fei, who was responsible for the action in Beijing of the armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat plotted by the Lin Biao clique, under Huang Yongsheng's direct command in carrying out the coup.

On September 6, 1971, Huang Yongsheng secretly reported to Lin Biao and Ye Qun about Chairman Mao Zedong's talks directed against them during his inspection tour of southern China, thus impelling Lin Biao to make up his mind to assassinate Chairman Mao.

"In view of the above-mentioned," the prosecutor said, "it runs counter to fact for Huang Yongsheng to claim that he 'was not aware of it' and had not 'joined them in conspiring' in Lin Biao's criminal activities of plotting to stage the coup."

Zhu Zongzheng pointed out that Huang Yongsheng had framed and persecuted party and state leaders including Ye Jianying, Nei Rongzhen, Peng Dehuai and Luo Ruiqing, senior military officers, and party and government leaders in Guangdong Province. All these acts were deliberate counter-revolutionary offences, the prosecutor said.

Quoting Article 23 of the criminal law, prosecutor Zhu Zongzheng said that in the joint offences committed by the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique, Huang Yongsheng played a major role as an organizer and leader and therefore was a principal culprit in the clique.

Pinpointing Huang Yongsheng's denial of facts and his refusal to admit his guilt in spite of conclusive evidence, prosecutor Zhang Zhongru asked the court to take this into consideration in meting out punishment.

Finally, the presiding judge, Wu Xiuquan, announced the conclusion of the debate and told the defendant to wait for judgment to be passed by the court.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANG CHUNQIAO REMAINS SILENT IN FACE OF CHARGES

OW201224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)—The state prosecutor in the trial of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques" told the special court in Beijing today that Zhang Chunqiao, one of the "gang of four," had shown a "defiant attitude" throughout the trial and had refused to acknowledge his crimes in the face of overwhelming evidence.

Zhang Chunqiao has maintained silence throughout the month-long proceedings and refused to accept the indictment which lists a number of charges, including plotting to overthrow the government and inciting armed rebellion. He has refused legal representation.

The prosecutor, Ma Chunyi, called on the court to mete out "severe punishment" to Zhang.

He said the state had produced ample evidence to prove Zhang's guilt. "The facts are clear," he said.

Zhang Chunqiao is charged with plotting to overthrow the government, inciting armed rebellion, libel, homicide, causing personal injury and making counter-revolutionary propaganda, in violation of articles 92, 93, 101, 102 and 138 of the Chinese criminal code.

Prosecutor Ma said, in his statement, that Zhang Chunqiao had said in Shanghai early in 1967 that "our aim in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has always been to seize power, from the grass roots to the central organizations, including powers of the party, the government, as well as in the financial, cultural and other fields."

Ma Chunyi also quoted Zhang as saying "We must seize power everywhere" and added that on a number of other occasions Zhang had said the cultural revolution meant "a change of dynasty."

Zhang regarded veteran cadres as serious obstacles to the "gang of four's" usurpation of communist party and state power, the prosecutor said. Zhang had said "All of them are bad" and "none shall be spared."

The prosecutor said that Zhang's words had become the program of action for the "gang of four." During the Cultural Revolution they had falsely accused and persecuted party and state leaders and suppressed the cadres.

Ma Chunyi said, those who were framed and persecuted included Liu Shaoqi (late head of state), Zhu De (late chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress), Chen Yi (late vice-premier), Ye Jianying (now chairman of the NPC Standing Committee), and then vice-premiers Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Li Fuchun and Tan Zhenlin.

The prosecutor told the court that in October, 1974, Zhang Chunqiao, together with the other members of the "gang of four," Jiang Qing, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, falsely charged Deng Xiaoping, now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, with usurping power.

On April 5, 1976, (shortly after the then vice-premier had resumed office), the prosecutor said, Zhang Chunqiao falsely accused him of being China's "nagy," using the April protest demonstrations in Tiananmen Square as the basis of the accusation. Prosecutor Ma said this accusation was the signal for overthrowing Deng Xiaoping a second time.

Ma Chunyi said that at the instigation of Zhang Chunqiao and other members of the "gang of four," the mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai, Cao Diqu and Jin Zhonghua, were persecuted to death.

During the period 1967-1968, Zhang Chunqiao organized and directly controlled a special espionage group (code-named 244), the prosecutor said. The group undertook tailing, kidnapping, ransacking people's homes, taking people into custody and secretly interrogating and torturing them and gathering intelligence.

The prosecutor said that on December 28, 1966, Zhang Chunqiao instructed Wang Hongwen and others to create an armed clash in Shanghai, causing 91 casualties. Zhang and Yao Wenyuan, on May 7, 1967, instigated another armed clash in Jinan, the provincial capital of Shandong, prosecutor Ma said. A total of 388 people were arrested.

Ma Chunyi said: "Defendant Zhang Chunqiao fully understood the importance of the gun-barrel in realizing his ambition to usurp party and state power. He collaborated with Wang Hongwen to establish an armed force under their control in the early part of the Cultural Revolution. Eventually he instigated the Shanghai armed rebellion in October, 1976."

After Ma Chunyi's statement, Judge Zeng Hanzhou twice asked Zhang Chunqiao: "Have you nothing to say in your defence?" Zhang did not answer. After waiting for two minutes, the judge said: "The defendant did not make any statement and this will be recorded."

Judge Zeng, in closing the debate, again told Zhang Chunqiao that he could make a final statement. When Zhang again refused to answer, the judge told him to await the verdict of the court.

PARTY AND STATE

OFFICIAL LEADERS REPORTEDLY ASSESSING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW221052 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec. 22 (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party leadership was today reported to be assessing the Cultural Revolution, with the implication that this included the merits and demerits of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and present Chairman Hua Guofeng.

The China News Service (CNS), which parallels the better-known New China News Agency (NCNA) and publishes features for overseas, said the assessment had been reported by the semi-monthly FORUM magazine published in Beijing.

The magazine, the agency reported, was answering a query as to why a certain problem was omitted from "crimes" with which the ten defendants—including the "gang of four"—are charged in their current Beijing trial.

The leadership was, in fact, compiling a summary of all the experiences and lessons of the Cultural Revolution, including leadership errors, the magazine said.

The indictment against the ten defendants here alleged only 48 "offences" against a former total of 60. Missing were "offences" related to the suppression of and attacks on participants in 1976 Tiananmen Square riots here.

On why these "offences" were not in the indictment, the FORUM editors said: "In this incident, the counter-revolutionary crimes of the former (heir-to-Mao) Lin Biao and (gang of four leader) Jiang Qing cliques, and the errors of the leadership, are so intertwined as to make it difficult to separate them.

"It is a task for the Chinese Communist Party and not the court to sum up the experience and lessons of the Cultural Revolution and assess the mistakes, merits and demerits of the leadership during that period."

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON TELEVISION COVERAGE OF YAO WENYUAN 10 DEC HEARING

OW111444 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, Dec 11 (AFP)--A purely political confrontation between Yao Wenyuan, one of the disgraced radicals on trial in Beijing and his judges was seen by millions of Chinese television viewers today.

The television showed film of yesterday's court appearance by Yao Wenyuan, the polemicist who triggered off the Cultural Revolution for Mao Zedong in 1965 and then went on to become one of the members of the "gang of four," headed by Mao's widow Jiang Qing.

Explaining his stand against "supporters of capitalism" in 1976—who now form the current leadership of the regime headed by Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping--Yao said he had attacked writers of big character posters because from the ideological point of view they opposed the Central Committee and so represented the bourgeoisie."

The Communist Party Central Committee was at that time dominated by the now disgraced "leftists."

The prosecutor responded fiercely to these statements from Yao, saying that it was "intolerable to allow the accused to make use of these specious arguments."

The state prosecutor strongly reproached Yao for presenting his "counterrevolutionary crimes" as merely "mistakes, or at the most, serious mistakes."

When Yao Wenyuan said he had believed at the time of the Tiananmen riots in April 1976 that "counterrevolutionary masses were opposing the 'gang of four'" the prosecutor replied "every revolutionary action and movement the masses managed to launch the accused has described as "counterrevolutionary."
[quotation marks as received]

Jiang Qing has already defended her role in the Cultural Revolution before the special court as "revolutionary."

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

JUDICIARY REVEALS XIE FUZHI'S CRIMES

OW231632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)—It was Xie Fuzhi, the former minister of public security, who first called for "thoroughly smashing the old apparatus" of the security, procuratorial and judicial organs during the turbulent decade of the "Cultural Revolution," XINHUA learned from the judiciary.

Xie Fuzhi was for many years the vice-premier in charge of security and judicial work.

The indictment of the special procuratorate under the Supreme People's Procuratorate has named Xie Fuzhi as one of the "principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques." But no criminal liability would be pursued against him since he died in 1972. Even so, a host of facts pointing to his crimes has been brought to light at the trial of the other principal defendants in the case. The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee had earlier expelled him from the party posthumously and rescinded the memorial speech written for him.

Xie Fuzhi sounded his call for smashing the old apparatus on August 7, 1967, at a meeting in the Public Security Ministry. Then he instructed that his speech be printed and circulated round the country.

This touched off a series of grave incidents such as breaking into and smashing security and law-enforcing organs, seizing archives and case files, torturing personnel of these organs, and even breaking into prisons and loosing prisoners, the judiciary said.

Working hand in glove with Kang Sheng, formerly vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and another principal member of the cliques, Xie Fuzhi hurled false charges at his predecessor, Luo Ruiqing, alleging that he had headed a so-called "underground sinister ministry of public security."

Xie Fuzhi also labelled 226 cadres and workers in the ministry as "renegades," "enemy agents," "counter-revolutionaries," or "capitalist-roaders." Forty-seven of them were arrested and imprisoned. With the exception of Xie Fuzhi

himself and one vice-minister who held other posts concurrently, all the vice-ministers of the then Ministry of Public Security were arrested and thrown into jail.

In Beijing, Xie Fuzhi trumped up the case of a "counter-revolutionary clique" in the municipal public security bureau. As a result, 1,600 people were persecuted, 72 of whom were put into prison.

A rough count made by the ministry shows that 34,400 security officers and policemen in various parts of China were framed and persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution," of whom 1,200 were hounded to death and 3,600 others wounded or crippled.

Xie Fuzhi smeared the procurators in China as "copied from the Soviet revisionists" and the people's courts as "taken over from the Kuomintang," and incited people to "go all out to destroy them." Large numbers of procuratorial and judicial workers, including Zhang Dingcheng, the then chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Yang Xiufeng, the president of the Supreme People's Court, were thus framed and persecuted. The nation's security, procuratorial and judicial organs and their functions were practically paralyzed at the time.

Xie Fuzhi also bore serious responsibility for the disruption of public order in those years, the judiciary said. In the summer of 1966, when cases of "beating, smashing and looting" began to emerge shortly after the start of the "Cultural Revolution," Xie Fuzhi not only did nothing to stop them but, on the contrary, showed his approval. He told security personnel that "things cannot be handled according to conventions," that those guilty of beating people up should not be arrested, and that "we should keep our hands off even when people are beaten to death."

At the instigation of Xie Fuzhi and others, beating, smashing and looting became a common practice throughout the country, and public order was totally upset, the judiciary said. In Beijing, during the 40 days from late August to the end of September of 1966, 1,700 people were beaten to death, 33,600 households were searched and ransacked, and 85,000 people were driven out of the capital.

Using the power in his hands, according to the judiciary, Xie Fuzhi created a large number of false cases in collusion with Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng during the "Cultural Revolution." He arrested people at will, extorted confessions by torture, and persecuted innumerable innocent cadres and ordinary people.

Under his instructions, many people imprisoned on false charges were maltreated. An investigation shows that in one Beijing prison alone, 500 senior cadres at central and local levels were jailed during the four years from 1967 to 1971. Of these 34 were tortured to death, 20 were disabled, and 60 others contracted mental disorder as a result of torment.

During the ten years of catastrophe, the judiciary said, Xie Fuzhi took an active part in, and hence bore direct responsibility for, trumping up many cases including the framing of Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei as "renegades" and "enemy agents," and the fabrication of a "61-member group of renegades" including Bo Yibo.

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING TO SET UP LEGAL ADVISORY OFFICES

OW260820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)—Beijing's municipal government has decided to open legal advisory offices in 14 of the 15 suburban districts and counties in the Chinese capital and to strengthen the two existing legal advisory offices in urban districts.

The aim at this, according to Wu Xiuyun, a spokeswoman for the Beijing Municipal Lawyers' Association, is to strengthen local judicial work, uphold the dignity of Chinese law and ensure better implementation of the criminal law and the law on criminal procedure.

"We are facing a sharp shortage of lawyers," said the spokeswoman. Only 56 lawyers are practising in Beijing with a population of eight million. The new offices will be enrolling some people who have received some education in political science and law, in addition to recalling former lawyers transferred to other jobs in the past.

Wu Xiuyun said that the number of lawyers in the capital is expected to reach some 1,000 in 1985, so that there will be one lawyer for every 10,000 citizens.

More recruits into the legal system are coming from a variety of sources. Public notice of an examination recruiting legal personnel to work in Beijing's courts and law offices was published in the BEIJING DAILY earlier this month. The city's first evening law college was opened recently by the municipal government with the assistance of the Jianshan Society, a democratic party. A cadre school of political science and law will be opened as soon as school buildings are available.

In the 1950s, Beijing has three lawyers' advisory offices. But most of the lawyers were criticized for "speaking for bad persons" in the 1957 "anti-rightist" movement. All law offices were closed down and the advisory service did not resume until the summer of 1979, when the Municipal Lawyers' Association was revived.

Wan Min, now in charge of the new No. 2 legal advisory office, said that most of the cases now are civil and criminal, but "with the development of socialist construction, the number of cases in the economic fields is expected to increase."

"People used to resort to administrative measures or appeal to higher leadership in solving such problems," he went on, "but at present, more and more people are getting used to handling economic cases according to economic laws. This offers opportunities for lawyers to provide legal guidance in economics, management, relations with foreign countries and other fields."

The office where Wan Min works, set up in August this year, already has helped solve an economic dispute between the Beijing Glassware Factory and a quarry. Wan said many more "invitations" seeking legal advice about economic affairs are flowing in. The biggest problem is, he said, we don't have enough people to meet their demands."

In addition to more legal advisory offices, Beijing also plans to set up judicial bureaus in all the urban and suburban districts and counties of the city, and preparations are underway for establishing notary public offices in two districts and one county on a trial basis.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

'AFP' CITES BEIJING PAPER ON JIANG QING'S AMBITIONS

OW280951 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 28 (AFP)--The late Mao Zedong accused his wife Jiang Qing in 1974 of wanting to take over his post as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, the Beijing daily newspaper BEIJING RIBAO reported here today.

"Jiang Qing is ambitious," Chairman Mao was quoted as saying. "She wants to be party leader. She has formed her cabinet so that she can be the boss in the wings."

The publication of Chairman Mao's alleged comment was apparently intended as a reply to Jiang Qing's repeated assertions (that) her trial here that her actions throughout the Cultural Revolution were "legal."

She is accused of having maneuvered to prevent Deng Xiaoping, China's strongman and deputy party chairman, from becoming the top-ranking deputy premier in 1974.

"It (her action) was proper and legal," she told her judges, according to the newspapers' account of the proceedings.

Jiang Qing was also accused of having sent Wang Hongwen, a member of the so-called "gang of four" and one of her closest collaborators, to denounce Mr Deng to Chairman Mao. At that time, Mr. Wang was in charge of daily transactions of the Central Committee.

"It was perfectly legal for members of the Politburo to delegate Wang Hongwen to report their views to the chairman," the newspaper said Jiang Qing told the court.

The newspaper said, however, that Mr. Wang did not have "any mandate from the Politburo," which was proved by the fact that he went to see Chairman Mao "secretly."

Although the 1974 incident had a strongly political character, it is being presented at the trial of Jiang Qing and nine other former leaders of the Cultural Revolution as a "counter-revolutionary crime."

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

CCP READY TO ENDORSE DECISIONS ON MAO, HUA

OW231203 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Commentary by Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 23 (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is now ready to endorse major decisions concerning the assessment of the current regime of Mao Zedong's role and the political future of party Chairman Hua Guofeng.

A reliable source said today that the Central Committee--the party's "parliament"--began a week ago preparations for its plenum scheduled for early next month.

The source added preparations started with a meeting of the party Politburo December 16 at the Central Committee headquarters here.

Participants then held "urgent sessions" with their subordinates to brief them on the "agreement" reached at the high-level meeting.

The agreement concerns the formulation of a qualified judgment on Mao's role, drawing a distinction between his positive contributions, mainly before the foundation of the regime, and his "mistakes" after 1949.

The late "great helmsman," who died in 1976, will be blamed for "mistakes" from the foundation of the communist regime in 1949 until the 1957 purge of "rightists" who have now been rehabilitated.

The source indicated that for the period going from 1957 to his death, Mao will be held responsible for "serious mistakes," mainly the disastrous "great leap forward" and the Cultural Revolution (1966-76).

Mao has just been personally criticized for having "personally" launched and directed the Cultural Revolution, whose main surviving leaders, including Mao's widow Jiang Qing, are now on trial here for "counter-revolutionary crimes."

Exactly what has been decided concerning Hua Guofeng's political future is not known but a reliable source indicated that Hua had agreed to step down as party chairman, a post he assumed when Mao died.

The source named the man tipped to replace Hua at the head of the party as its secretary-general Hu Yaobang, a protege of post-Mao China's de facto ruler, party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Hua was today the target of a fresh implicit attack from the official PEOPLE'S DAILY which attacked the launching in 1978 of a "new great leap forward."

This formula had been used by Hua to announce the launching of a highly ambitious economic development plan, scrapped last year.

The paper said this "new great leap forward" aborted right from the start due to "ultra-leftist mistakes."

Meanwhile, the source indicated that it was decided at the high-level meeting last week to rename the Mao mausoleum, erected in 1977 on Tiananmen Square here, "memorial of the revolutionary heroes."

Inside the memorial, funeral urns containing the ashes of the regime's highest deceased dignitaries will be exposed alongside the embalmed body of the "great helmsman."

Among the urns will be that containing the ashes of former President Liu Shaoqi, Mao's greatest rival who was purged during the Cultural Revolution and who was rehabilitated earlier this year.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

'JIEFANG RIBAO' REJECTS 'CAPITALIST' COURSE CHARGES

OW101230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 10 (AFP)—A polemist writing in the Shanghai LIBERATION DAILY has dismissed as "groundless" charges from sectors of the regime that the current leadership was steering China on a "capitalistic" course.

Li Wen, in an article published by the Shanghai daily, in an edition received here today, said: "Some comrades say that now China is no longer saved by socialism but is (instead) being helped by capitalism."

"This is the result of a poor understanding of the differences between socialism and capitalism," he added.

According to Li, critics of the government's alleged "capitalistic" course point to the freedom enjoyed by some rural families to fix themselves farm production quotas, the thriving private small commerce and service sectors in cities and the financial autonomy granted to firms in some fields to back up their arguments.

The polemist denied that these measures, recently adopted by Chinese authorities, were "capitalistic" in nature.

Li Wen stressed that these measures were essential to revive the Chinese economy after the upheavals of the now discredited Cultural Revolution.

Quoting Lenin, he insisted that these economic moves were compatible with a centralized and planned economy.

He urged critics of the government's new economic orientations to realize that socialism as it was advocated by the now disgraced "gang of four"—currently being tried by a special court—in Mao Zedong's days was in fact nothing but a "false socialism."

Li's article, observers said, reflected the discontent within some sectors of the regime over the pragmatic policies pushed by post-Mao China's de facto leader Deng Xiaoping and his ruling associates. These policies are meeting stubborn resistance from diehard Maoists.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

CCPCC WORKING SESSION PROPOSES PARTY RESHUFFLE

OW310627 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 31 (AFP)—An important working session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has assessed Chairman Mao's merits as of primary importance and his demerits, only secondary, said a report from Beijing.

The session which ended on Christmas Day has also made a decision on the party's leadership system with a view to improving the leadership, said a Beijing correspondent of the Hong Kong leftwing daily, WEN WEI PO.

The report, quoting "several well-informed sources" in Beijing, said the session has also proposed a reshuffle in the personnel of the party Central Committee.

It did not specify the names of those involved in the reshuffle but observers believed Chairman Hua Guofeng who has come under veiled criticisms in the Beijing press recently may be one of them.

Mr Hua is reportedly willing to resign from his party chairmanship in favor of party secretary general Hu Yaobang, a protege of powerful Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Another important subject discussed at the session is a firm program of economic readjustment to bring the country out of the red next year.

The country's economy has been overburdened by over-ambitious, precipitous construction projects in the past few years and by over-commitment to costly imports of technology and equipment beyond the limits of the country's foreign exchange resources.

All these political and economic proposals will be submitted for discussions at the sixth plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee to be held in February, the report said.

But the resolutions on party leadership reshuffle will have to be approved by the 12th party congress to be held in mid-1981, the report added.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

FURTHER REPORT ON PRC SPOKESMAN, JIANG QING

OW241003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, Dec 24 (AFP)--Informed Chinese sources said today's hearing should, in principle, end the hearings involving Jiang Qing.

But it cannot be ruled out that Jiang Qing's belligerent attitude might have led to last minute changes in the special court's agenda.

This theory would seem to find some support in the fact that according to a Chinese television spokesman, today's scheduled screening of Jiang Qing's court appearance has been cancelled.

The decision had been made because the hearings had not ended, the television spokesman explained.

Jiang Qing's court appearances have been extremely stormy and she is the only one of the accused whose case is still being examined by the court.

The 67-year-old widow of Mao Zedong and former Shanghai starlet of the 30s, who came to spearhead the Cultural Revolution at the head of the "gang of four," has defied her accusers all through the trial, which began on November 20.

She justified her role during the Cultural Revolution by sheltering behind Mao's authority, thus going against the present post Maoist regime's position that while Mao committed "errors" he was not involved in his widow's "counter-revolutionary crimes."

One of Jiang Qing's court appearances came to an abrupt end when she was thrown out of the court room after calling the judges "revisionists" and the witnesses "traitors."

During another court appearance she called the members of [words indistinct].

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGXI WORK FORUM--The Guangxi Regional CCP Committee Organizational Department held a work forum concerning old cadres from 26 November to 2 December. Members of the forum seriously studied the State Council's instruction on retirement of cadres and the Central CCP Committee and the State Council's instruction on employing advisers. The forum also discussed and adopted draft regulations concerning the settlement of retired cadres. Looking back over the years since the third plenary session, the province has been doing well with retired cadres, looking after their livelihood and health. The forum held: It is important and necessary to look after the [word indistinct] work for retired old cadres. We must employ them as advisers to guide the younger generation. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 80 HK]

ANHUI SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL--Hefei, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--In recent county and municipal elections, some specialized persons or persons with knowledge of science and technology have been elected deputy county magistrates or deputy mayors of the 10 counties and 1 municipality in Fuyang Prefecture, Anhui. They include Jin Chongbing, deputy magistrate of Guoyang County and a water conservancy expert; Wu Youxing, deputy magistrate of Linquan County and a chemical engineer; Cao Guoyuan, deputy magistrate of Boxian County and a water conservancy engineer; Wei Jiangong, deputy magistrate of Boxian County and a soybean expert; and Su Xun, deputy magistrate of Boxian County and director of a microorganism research institute. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 12 Dec 80 OW]

JIANG QING TRIAL--Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 23 December in its "special reports on the trial of the case against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques" shows the final session of the investigation of the case against Jiang Qing in the First Tribunal on 23 December under the title "Trial of Jiang Qing Continues on the Morning of 23 December." The first segment of the film shows the court playing recordings of Jiang Qing's speeches accusing former Beijing People's University Vice President Sun Yang of being an "enemy agent," singer Wang Kun of "having illicit relations with foreign countries," writer Liu Baiyu of being a "special agent" and film critic Chen Huangmei of being a "traitor." When a woman procurator sums up the findings and concludes that Jiang Qing did try to frame Chen Huangmei, Jiang Qing shouts at her three times. Once Jiang Qing says, "That is your logic," but on the other

occasions her voice is drowned by the procurator's. Apart from this explosion, Jiang Qing remains quiet and composed throughout the session. Other parts of the film contain shots of the following witnesses testifying: Shi Chunli, son of model worker Shi Chuanxiang, on how Jiang Qing framed his father and persecuted him to death; playwright Ah Jia on how Jiang Qing persecuted him because he was the author of the Beijing opera "Red Lantern," and Yang Ke on how Jiang Qing framed Zhang Linzhi, former minister of coal mining. Also shown in court are photographs of a session at which Zhang Linzhi was struggled against and of his body after he was tortured to death in 1967. The report lasts 43 minutes. [Editorial Report] [HK241110]

CHEN BODA FEARS DEATH--In replying to the charges against him at the First Tribunal this morning, Chen Boda admitted the heinous crimes he had committed. He said that whatever sentences the court might pass he would not consider them excessively severe, but he beseeched the court to spare his life. [Words indistinct] the court opened this morning, the procurator summed up the crimes which has been proved by the facts revealed by the court's investigation. He sternly reprimanded Chen Boda. The latter's two defense counsels spoke one after another, pointing out that although Chen Boda had committed heinous crimes, he did relatively well in pleading guilty. They asked the court to deal with him leniently. The court has concluded its investigation and debate with respect to Chen Boda. The special court ordered that the defendant be remanded pending the decision on the sentence. [Text] [HK181452 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Dec 80 p 1]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES -- Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Comrade Huang Wanxia, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and member of solidarity committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee's Central Committee, died of illness in Beijing on 24 November 1980 at the age of 69. On 11 December, a memorial service for her was held at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 13 Dec 80 OW]

PHYSICAL CULTURE SOCIETY MEETING--The Chinese Physical Culture Science Society was founded in Beijing on 16 December. Vice Premier Yang Jingren; Wang Meng and Rong Gaotang, responsible persons of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and nearly 300 representatives from over 120 departments and units in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country attended the founding meeting. The society is an academic mass body of China's physical culture technical workers and is a component of the China Association for Science and Technology. The society will certainly play an active role in further uniting the vast number of physical culture technical workers, bringing their wisdom and talents into full play, carrying out academic exchange, popularizing scientific knowledge of physical culture and promoting and improving physical culture science and sports skills. [Text] [OW170530 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Dec 80]

TIANJIN LAWYER TRAINING--Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)--Nankai University has opened a special course to train lawyers for the judicial bureau of Tianjin Municipality according to a contract signed between the two sides. Nearly 150

factory and office workers and teachers have been engaged as part-time lawyers in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China. A woman middle school teacher in Shandong Province who offered her services as a lawyer has been officially approved. These are some of the ways taken by the judicial departments at provincial and county levels to train or employ lawyers to meet the increasing demand, in addition to sending a great number of people to be trained in the central school of political science and law or in lawyer-training classes run by the local authorities. Most of the lawyers are now working in law advisory offices at and above the county level. In Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, 75 such offices have been set up in the counties except those in remote, mountainous areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 9 Dec 80 OW]

JIANGSU ELECTION REGULATIONS--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 24 November published the detailed rules and regulations on the election of the local people's congresses in the provinces. Endorsed in principle at the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress on 20 November, the detailed rules and regulations were published in full in the 27 November XINHUA RIBAO. [OW271135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 80]

TRAINING JUDICIAL CADRES--According to a ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINESE JUSTICE JOURNAL] report, in a note on transmitting the report by the Ministry of Justice on a national forum on judicial administrative work, the State Council required governments at all levels to pay particular attention to training judicial cadres and doing a good job in running institutions of political science and law well so that judicial administrative work can play a proper role of strengthening the socialist legal system. [Text] [OW251804 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80]

XINJIANG GROUP IN SHANGHAI--Responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal CPPCC committee and the municipal CCP committee's united front work department met with the visiting group from the Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region on 28 December. Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, Song Richang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, and other municipal leaders had a cordial conversation with the representatives of 12 national minorities from Xinjiang. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 80 OW]

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTION--According to ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS], the State Council recently issued an instruction while transmitting a report on a national forum on judicial administration called by the Ministry of Justice. The State Council called on governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the reconstruction of judicial administration work, give priority to the training of cadres for the court, the procuratorate, the judicial administration and legal affairs, and do a still better job in running the schools of political science and law, so that judicial administration can play an effective role in strengthening the socialist legal system. The State Council also pointed out in the instruction: with the exception of the remote border areas, which have

extreme difficulties in transport facilities, the law of criminal procedure must be completely put into effect in all parts of the country beginning 1 January 1981. The implementation of the law of criminal procedure is a matter of great importance, for it has a direct bearing on the dignity of law and the reputation of our party and country. Full preparations should be made earnestly by the public security departments at all levels to ensure the smooth implementation of the law of criminal procedure. [Text] [OW280327 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Dec 80]

TAIWAN ELECTION CRITICIZED--According to a news dispatch from Taipei, the so-called "supplementary central parliamentary election" will be held by Taiwan authorities on 6 December. The number of parliamentarians to be elected has been increased from 122 to 204, with 403 candidates participating in the election. Among them are 253 KMT members and 142 nonparty members. The Taiwan press has pointed out that the Taiwan authorities are attempting to make use of this coming election to create a so-called new image of not taking the course of suppression by the army because the Taiwan authorities' suppression in the "Gaoxiong incident" had caused strong opposition from among the people. Taiwan papers also point out that under the current election system, the poor can only "bemoan their inadequacy in the face of a great task," for a candidate will have to spend at least 5 million dollars in new Taiwan currency. Thus, the election has become an election by money. [Text] [OW041812 Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 4 Dec 80]

SHANGHAI ZHI GONG DANG--The Shanghai branch committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang was set up on 4 December. (Kuang Ming), secretary general of the Central Committee of this democratic party came from Beijing to Shanghai to preside over the founding meeting, at which (Dong Yinchu) was elected chairman and (Ye Hongbao) vice chairman of the Shanghai branch committee. The new branch committee will establish close connection with overseas Chinese and encourage them to contribute to the modernization program and the early return of Taiwan to the motherland. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

SICHUAN CADRE SYSTEM--Sichuan provincial party organizations have attached importance to the role of advisers and have promoted old cadres to advisory posts. These organizations have allowed advisers to take part in discussions on important issues and have provided the advisers with appropriate conditions so as to facilitate further studies and investigations. The advisers have also been allowed to pass their experiences and traditions on to the younger generation in report meetings and training classes. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 80 HK]

FUJIAN CADRES PUNISHED--(Wei Jianxin), assistant manager of Agricultural Materials Company of the Fujian Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative and communist party member, and (Chen Qing-song), deputy director of the Agricultural Materials Department and probationary party member, took the opportunity of going to Hong Kong on official business to carry out smuggling activities while returning home. On 29 October, they were discovered by the Xiamen Customs House, and all their smuggled goods were seized. (Wei Jianxin) was fined and sent to jail according to the law. [HK120640 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Nov 80 HK]

FUJIAN CRIME-FIGHTING ACTIVITIES--Procuratorial organs at all levels in Fujian Province have set up law and discipline inspection organs one after another to inspect and struggle against violation of the law and discipline in state organs. Since the beginning of this year, they have directly accepted and investigated 495 cases of this kind. Of them, 472 have been completed. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Nov 80 HK]

JIANGXI VERDICTS REVERSED--The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to reverse incorrect verdicts on two teachers who were executed for openly criticizing the Cultural Revolution at its initial stage. Although neither of them were CCP members, they devoted their lives to the revolution and to righteousness. The provincial CCP committee held that the two teachers, (Chen Yitong) and (Xie Jizhang), were heroes who were bold enough to criticize the Cultural Revolution. Therefore, the CCP committee decided to reverse the incorrect verdicts on them and suggested that the provincial people's government give them the title of revolutionary martyrs and look after their dependents. The CCP committee also decided to conduct a meeting to redress the case and rehabilitate the teachers asking the masses, CCP members and cadres to learn from their example. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 80 HK]

JIANGSU OVERSEAS CHINESE FORUM--The forum on overseas Chinese affairs sponsored by the Jiangsu provincial office for overseas Chinese affairs ended on 14 December. The participants called for implementing the policy on overseas Chinese affairs as well as strengthening the political-ideological work among overseas Chinese returnees and dependents of overseas Chinese. Returning the houses which were built by them but occupied during the Cultural Revolution is a pressing task in current overseas Chinese affairs. [OW180523 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG PLACE NAMES--A meeting was recently held in Shaoxing to discuss how to launch a general survey of all place names in Zhejiang Province. A proposition was submitted to the meeting that the general survey should be completed by 1981 and that place names throughout the province should be standardized by 1982. Some 130 representatives attending the meeting pointed out that place names must be standardized on the basis of the historical background and exact meaning of the name of each locality. The new place names will be officially announced by the people's governments at municipal and county levels, and new road signs and house numbers will also be formulated accordingly. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

GUANGXI COUNTY CELEBRATION--People of Duan Autonomous County of Yao Nationality in Guangxi Region celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the county on 15 December. (Guo Cheng), vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the celebration rally and spoke. He affirmed the achievements of Duan Autonomous County of Yao Nationality in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and encouraged them to work harder and contribute their efforts to the building of the four modernizations. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Dec 80 HK]

HAINAN MEETING--According to a HAINAN RIBAO report, the Hainan commissioner's office held a meeting from 9 to 12 December on resettling retired cadres and servicemen. Zhao Guangju, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional commissioner's office, spoke at the meeting. He said: There are now about 100,000 retired cadres and servicemen throughout the province and they play a very important role in militia building. The meeting demanded: all departments in the province must strengthen work and do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents. They must also grasp firmly resettlement work of retired army cadres and retired servicemen. The meeting also demanded: all areas must popularize education in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Dec 80 HK]

QINGHAI WORK CONFERENCE--According to our sources, the provincial propaganda work conference urged that political and ideological work should be included into the important agenda of party work. The conference concluded 26 December following a 10-day session. Participants at the conference emphatically studied the various documents of the political and ideological work forum sponsored by the party Central Committee's propaganda department and enthusiastically and comprehensively discussed ways to strengthen our province's political and ideological work in the new period. It was pointed out at the conference: if we want to achieve the socialist four modernizations, we should unite the understanding of all cadres and masses in accordance with the party's guiding ideology--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--and the party's lines, principles and policies and use them to guide our actions. The four modernizations began amid a complicated international and domestic environment. Our country has not eliminated all class struggles, feudalism, capitalism and the habitual force of small producers. Therefore, we must pay special attention to political and ideological work. It was pointed out at the conference: some localities and units ignore political and ideological work to varying degrees. This must be corrected. The participants also devised major tasks for next year's political and ideological work. Comrade Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech on 26 December. [Excerpts] [SK280804 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Dec 80]

JILIN OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS--The first Jilin provincial congress of returned overseas Chinese opened on 23 December in Changchun. The congress is expected to formulate and approve regulations governing the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese. Some 134 deputies of returned overseas Chinese attended the congress. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Li Diping, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao and Xiao Danfeng attended the congress. [SK250143 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 80 SK]

GANSU RETIRED CADRES, SOLDIERS--The Gansu Provincial People's Government held a meeting on placement of retired PLA cadres and soldiers on 8-11 December. The meeting pointed out that houses for retired cadres should be built and a special organization to handle the affairs concerning retired cadres should be established and staffed with full-time personnel. It noted that retired soldiers should be sent back to where they come from and urged efforts to strengthen ideological and political work among retired soldiers in rural areas and solve their difficulties, to arrange jobs for the retired soldiers who come from urban areas according to their specialities and to establish leading groups in districts and counties to handle the placement of retired soldiers. [SK240348 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Dec 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG LEGAL SOCIETY--The Heilongjiang Provincial Legal Society was officially inaugurated on 24 December in Harbin Municipality. The inaugural meeting opened 23 December and concluded the next day. The meeting discussed and approved the society's regulations and mapped out plans for 1981 activities. Zhao Yuanpeng was elected chairman of the society. [SK250732 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 80 SK]

SHAANXI MUNICIPAL PARTY CONGRESS--The Fifth Tongchuan Municipal CCP Congress was held recently. The congress elected the Fifth Municipal CCP Committee, with (Su Zhi) as secretary. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 80 HK]

GANSU OVERSEAS CHINESE--The Gansu Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese recently held a meeting. The federation's constitution was adopted at the meeting. (Li Xueqi) was elected chairman of the first committee of the federation, and (Wang Hanlie), (Chen Yian) and (Chen Zhong) were elected vice chairmen. [SK120859 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Dec 80 SK]

JIANGSU WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING--Women's federations and their cadres at all levels must focus work on protecting women's interests and be bold in speaking up on behalf of women. This is the call made by the enlarged meeting of the third executive committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial Women's Federation Committee which ended on 30 November. The meeting noted that in today's society there are still many instances of preference for men and maltreatment and discrimination against women. In some places women do not enjoy equal pay for equal work and labor protection for women remains less than adequate. All these have affected women's enthusiasm for the modernization drive. The meeting called on all women's federations to act independently and responsibly under the leadership of the party committee to protect women's rights. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 80 OW]

SHANGHAI'S TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE--During the past year since resumption of activities, the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League has absorbed 24 new members from among the Taiwan-born compatriots residing in Shanghai. [OW091050 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

GANSU URBAN ADMINISTRATION MEETING--The Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee and people's government held a meeting 13 December on strengthening administration and improving the appearance of Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province. (Wu Xiuliang), mayor of Lanzhou Municipality, spoke at the meeting on the many problems existing in Lanzhou Municipality's public order, traffic system, market management and environmental sanitation which interfere with industrial and agricultural production and disturb the people's lives. Wang Bingxiang, deputy governor of Gansu Province, also spoke. [SK151404 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Dec 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S HEIHE MUNICIPALITY--With the approval of the State Council, Heilongjiang Province has established Heihe Municipality. The administrative area of the new municipality covers Heihe township, in Aihui County, and several mining areas. The new municipality is under the jurisdiction of Heihe Prefecture. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 80 SK]

SHANGHAI COMBATS EVIL TRENDS--According to a WEN HUI BAO report, the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Commission party group recently made plans for the work in the suburban areas during this winter-spring period. It urged rural party organizations at all levels to comprehensively review the study and implementation of the "guiding principles" during the past year, further straighten out party work styles and discipline and resolutely check the three evil trends most hated by the masses--the evil trend of abusing power to arrange factory jobs for one's own children and relatives; the evil trend of embezzling collective funds and construction materials in building one's private residence; and the evil trend of using public funds for excessive feasts, sightseeing tours and other extravagant and wasteful activities. The municipal agricultural commission party group urged party discipline inspection departments at all levels in the suburban areas to grasp typical cases during this winter-spring period, deal with them severely and criticize them in public notices. At the same time, it is necessary to work out and publicize regulations for combating special privileges so cadres will have rules to abide by and so the masses can supervise them on just grounds. [Text] [OW201146 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

HUBEI ELECTION WORK CONFERENCE--On the evening of 25 November, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a phone conference on direct county-level election work. Provincial CCP committee secretary Huang Zhizheo spoke at the conference, which was presided over by provincial people's congress Standing Committee vice chairman Xia Shihou. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80 HK]

HUNAN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MEETING--In order to further perfect the socialist legal system, Hunan Province has been working hard to set up various justice department organs. The Hunan Provincial Justice Department recently held a meeting on setting up various organs and future tasks. The meeting held: it is necessary to set up justice department organs to insure the implementation of the state laws, maintain social stability and unity and speed up socialist modernization. The meeting demanded that all areas set up various justice organs and conduct training classes for cadres. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Dec 80 HK]

HUBEI JUSTICE CONFERENCE--The first Hubei provincial conference of directors of justice bureaus concluded in Wuchang on 29 November. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national justice administration work forum and studied and made arrangements for current work in the province. The conference called for speeding up the establishment of justice administration organs, doing a good job of next year's training of judiciary cadres, speeding up the organizational building of the force of lawyers, and strengthening leadership over civil mediation work. Provincial CCP committee secretary Huang Zhizhen spoke at the conference. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 80 HK]

HEILONGJIANG PREFECTURAL LEADERS--The discipline inspection commission of the Suihua Prefectural CCP Committee, Heilongjiang, recently ordered leading persons of the Machinery and Metallurgical Industry Bureau under the prefectural administration office who abused power to buy electronic calculators with public funds to make public self-examination at bureau rallies. [SK160630 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC INSPECTION TEAMS--The Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee organized five teams composed of CPPCC members at provincial organizations to leave for Harbin, Qiqihar and Mudanjiang municipalities today to inspect the work there. The inspection teams will investigate how industry and agriculture are readjusted, how the price policy is implemented and how cultural, educational and public health undertakings are carried out. The inspection activities are to be completed before the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee convenes. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 80 SK]

JILIN CADRE TRAINING--In the past 2 years, Changchun Municipality, Jilin Province, has sponsored 91 cadre rotational training classes and restored and established 56 cadre vocational schools to raise their political ideology and vocational level. Some 70,000 cadres have been trained, accounting for 78 percent of all cadres in the municipality. Among them, 520 are leading cadres at or above county level. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 80 SK]

QINGHAI WOMEN'S FEDERATION--The second enlarged meeting of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial Women's Federation, which concluded 22 December, outlined the federation's tasks for 1981. It emphasized that it is necessary to focus on ideological and political work, resolutely enact reforms and stress practical results to meet the requirements of the new period. (Xing Bingcai), chairman of the provincial women's federation, delivered a summation. She called on women's organizations at all levels to mobilize and give full play to the enthusiasm of women, protect women's legitimate rights and interests, work to successfully conduct ideological education among youngsters and publicize the new marriage law. [SK250735 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Dec 80 SK]

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The Presidium of the third session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting on 28 December. Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided. Feng Jixin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, explained the provincial CCP committee's proposal on personnel arrangements. [SK291050 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Dec 80 SK]

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED--Beijing, 24 Dec (KYODO)--Prosecutors demanded the death penalty for Jiang Qing, widow of Chairman Mao Zedong, at a special court hearing Wednesday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The spokesman said that the prosecutors applied Article 103 of the penal code concerning grave cases of antirevolutionary crimes. This was the first time that prosecutors have specifically demanded the death sentence during the current special trial of the purged "gang of four" and the late Marshal Lin Biao's leading followers. A total of 10 defendants, including Jiang Qing, are under the special trial in two tribunal groups. [Text] [OW240913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 24 Dec 80]

JIANG QING FINAL HEARING--Beijing, Dec 24 (AFP)--Jiang Qing, Mao Zedong's widow, appeared before a special court here today for her seventh hearing in the Beijing trial, an official Chinese spokesman said. According to well informed Chinese sources, the hearing was the last for Jiang Qing, former leader of the disgraced "gang of four." The spokesman, however, declined to confirm this, but indicated that the hearing was to deal with defence and prosecution in the case of Mao's widow. The hearing today was to complete cross examination and prosecution proceedings for all 10 defendants in the trial. The special court will subsequently have to hand down sentences at an unspecified date. [Text] [OW240248 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT 24 Dec 80]

QIU HUIZHOU SENTENCING--Beijing, Dec. 20 (AFP)--General Qiu Huizuo, one of the 10 co-defendants in the Jiang Qing trial, will next appear before China's special court only to hear his sentence, Chinese television announced today. This also (?applies) to eight of the "Beijing 10" who all face a possible death penalty. The special (?court) however did not complete (?their) questioning of Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, who once her case is finally heard, should normally present her own defense. She has refused to be assisted by lawyers. Li Zuopeng, another military defendant, has not presented his defense either. [Text] [OW201320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 20 Dec 80]

MARRIAGE LAW--Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--The State Council has issued a circular ordering strict implementation of the new marriage law, which will come into effect on January 1, 1981. The circular asks for support and coordination from all administrative authorities throughout the country as

well as from women's, youth and trade union federations. All the details of the new marriage law should be popularized among the masses. Violations will be punished, the circular says. The new marriage law stresses protection of the rights and interests of women, children and the aged, raises the marriage age from 18 to 20 for women and 20 to 22 for men, has a more definite paragraph on divorce and clarifies inheritance rights. Both husband and wife, parents and children now have the right to inherit family property. [Text] [OW171344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 17 Dec 80]

CULTURAL REVOLUTION, NAZISM--Beijing, Dec. 11 (AFP)--The Chinese Cultural Revolution was worse than Nazism and the inquisition, the YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS said in its latest issue available here today. The article came to this conclusion after setting out the parallels between the Cultural Revolution on the one hand and Hitler's regime and the inquisition on the other. The newspaper said that the "persecutions" inflicted on people during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) throughout China were "unprecedented in world history" and that they would "probably remain unmatched." Citing historic examples of "persecutions" the YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS recalled the firing of the Reichstag by Hitler in 1933 in a bid to get rid of the communists and the inquisition during the middle ages in which many scholars and intellectuals perished at the stake. "With the exception of periods of war, I have never heard tell of such a large scale catastrophe throughout history," the article said, in a reference to the Cultural Revolution. The official press now refers to the 1966-76 period as "10 years of disaster." [Text] [OW111119 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 11 Dec 80]

QIU HUIZUO HEARING--Beijing, Dec 11 (AFP)--The special court now sitting in Beijing to try 10 Cultural Revolution leaders has ended its examination of the five generals in the dock. Chinese television reported today that the special court has finished hearing evidence against one of the generals, Qiu Huizuo. Now only three members of the "gang of four" including its leader, Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing are still to appear in court to give evidence of their activities during the Cultural Revolution. The court has already led [as received] evidence against the four other generals on trial, Mao's former political secretary Chen Boda, and "gang of four" member Yao Wenyuan. Evidence still has to be led [as received] against Mao's widow Jiang Qing and two other gang members Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao. According to recent reports published by a Hong Kong-based communist newspaper WEN WEI PO, the hearings which started exactly three weeks ago are scheduled to end on December 20. The 10 defendants all face the death sentence. Observers said the special court constituted by the post-Mao regime might not necessarily pass sentence [on] them once the hearings have ended, and do so only at a final closing session at a later stage. [Text] [OW111308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 4020

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' RECOUNTS DENG'S SUPPORT FOR LIN BIAO

OW190602 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The main charges against our army's former principal leaders being tried at the Second Tribunal, the some 100 army cadres in custody for the trial and the some 14,000 cadres who will soon be interrogated can be summarized as follows: They closely followed and listened only to the orders of Lin Biao.

However, we could not help but ask this question to those who are interrogating our army's former leaders and those who are directing the trial from behind the scene: Are you really [word indistinct]? Did you ever miss any opportunity to shout "long live Chairman Mao" and "may deputy commander in chief Lin be forever healthy?" Why are our army's cadres put on trial apart from the historical context? Why do you avoid talking about the situation and other conditions in the country at that time? Lin Biao was the only successor and deputy commander in chief personally decided by Mao Zedong, a decision which was written in the party's principal document. Even Premier Zhou said at that time: Disobeying deputy commander in chief Lin means to disobey the party and Chairman Mao. Obeying Lin Biao's instruction was not only a requirement of military discipline but also a bounden duty for army leaders at all levels at that time. If Huang Yongsheng and the some 14,000 cadres awaiting interrogation, who merely obeyed and carried out the instructions from upper levels, are accused of committing towering crimes and subjected to the most severe punishment by the military court, how about those high-ranking party and government leaders who are not army men and were not directly subordinate to Lin Biao? They did not dare to resist the erroneous line and (other mistakes), as Peng Dehuai, He Long, Liu Shaoqi and Zhang Zhixin did, while unabashedly flattering Lin Biao. What crimes should they be accused of?

It should be pointed out that during the decade of chaos, a large number of cadres and people in the country, particularly young people, blindly cultivated the personality cult of Chairman Mao Zedong and army cadres obeyed ridiculous instructions from the party Central Committee's military commission and Lin Biao. This situation was created solely by the principal leaders among the central authorities. As the saying goes, "those below follow the bad example of those above," or "those below do whatever is liked by those above." On all occasions they carried the little red book with

Lin Biao's inscription and waved the little red book in front of the chairman and Lin Biao to show their boundless loyalty, respect and trust for the chairman and Lin Biao. Take Comrade Deng Xiaoping for example: In self-criticism offered at a party Central Committee work meeting on 23 October 1966, he said: I am not a good student of Chairman Mao and not competent to assume a leading post. The error I have committed in line proves that I am a petty bourgeois intellectual who has not properly transformed myself. My bourgeois outlook on the world has not been fundamentally transformed.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's self-criticism could have stopped at this point, but he took the opportunity to fawn on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He went on to say: It was imperative that the 11th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee designated Comrade Lin Biao as the assistant and successor of the chairman and promoted Jiang Qing and other comrades, who are holding high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought, to the leading posts in the Central Committee. These important measures are of great significance for our country, as well as the world. I heartily support the idea that Comrade Lin Biao is a model for us to learn from. It is he who holds high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. It is Comrade Lin Biao who holds the banner most high, studies most diligently and uses most creatively Mao Zedong Thought. He reports important questions to Chairman Mao in good time and asks Chairman Mao's instructions on them. He most understands the chairman's thinking and intent. Comrade Lin Biao has a high ideological and leadership level and thus has become Chairman Mao's closest comrade-in-arms. The liberation army under his leadership is a model for the people of the whole country to learn from. A person like myself who has made mistakes should earnestly learn from Comrade Lin Biao. Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution.

While our army's cadres are standing trial and interrogated for closely following and ("carrying out the order of) Lin Biao, you should be considerate enough to think about what you said and did at that time.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CCP MILITARY COMMISSION CONFERS HONOR ON PLATOON LEADER

OW261048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--The military commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued an order to confer the honor "model in cherishing armymen" on Dang Fanshen, platoon leader of a certain unit under the Lanzhou PLA units and communist party member, for his bravery in rescuing a PLA fighter.

During grenade training on the afternoon of 24 April this year, fighter Li Liping nervously threw a grenade that landed less than 1 meter behind him. At this critical moment, Dang Fanshen dashed forward disregarding his safety, shoved Li Liping to the ground, made a swift turn and picked up the grenade. The grenade exploded and seriously injured Dang Fanshen, but Li Liping was unhurt.

The General Military Commission called on all comrades of the army, particularly the broad masses of the grassroot cadres, to learn from Comrade Dang Fanshen in showing deep proletarian affection for the PLA fighters. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the party's lines, principles and policies must be firmly carried out, the four principles upheld and the fine tradition of "unity between officers and men" and "respecting cadres and cherishing armymen" must be continued. The political and ideological work must be strengthened and concerted efforts must be vigorously made to build a modern revolutionary army, the commission urged.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'JIEFANGJUN BAO' URGES DISPLAYING SPIRIT

OW290238 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO carries three reports in the column "Man Should Show Spirit." The first report states that a regiment of the Beijing PLA units changed from an intermediate state to an advanced regiment in 1 year by developing enthusiasm. The second report says that eight key leading cadres of a division of the Chengdu PLA units and its headquarters, political and logistics departments [word indistinct] on-the-job training and made outstanding scores. The last one is the story of 100 fighters of a regiment under the Kunming PLA units who did not fear hardship and arduous struggle and volunteered to be transferred to a certain frontier outpost.

The editor's note added by JIEFANGJUN BAO to these reports states: Comrade Mao Zedong once said that man should show spirit. In the long years of the revolutionary war and construction, our people's army has pursued the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and has made significant contributions to wiping out reactionaries and to building and safeguarding new China by carrying forward the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; the spirit of diligence, frugality and hard struggle; the spirit of strict discipline and self-sacrifice; the spirit of being unselfish and thinking of others first, the spirit of conquering all enemies and overcoming all difficulties; and the spirit of revolutionary optimism in surmounting every hardship to win victory. Today, in the new long march toward the four modernizations and in strengthening the construction of a modern army, we should continue to preserve and advance these spirits so that we can make still greater contributions to our motherland and people.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA UNITS HOLD MEETING TO PROMOTE UNITY

OW240448 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units recently called a meeting of mass work to study measures for further strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The meeting held that although the relations between the army and government and between the army and the people are affected by many factors, as soldiers of the people, PLA units should strictly observe discipline and law, conduct self-criticism in work and take initiatives in promoting unity. Furthermore, in working together with the local government, the PLA units should also take the initiative to report work progress readily, to solve contradictions and disputes and to help the local people in distress.

The meeting called on all PLA units to strengthen education on state policies, laws and decrees and on the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention among cadres and fighters so that commanders and fighters will set a good example in abiding law and discipline and cherish the state, collective and mass interests and they will see to it that all their words and actions are beneficial to promoting unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The meeting asked all PLA units to launch activities to support the government and cherish the people during the new year and the spring festival and strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in a down-to-earth way.

CS0: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEI MONGGOL SOLVES LINHE COUNTY WEAPONS THEFT CASE

SK161344 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] According to BAYAN NUIR BAO, after 3 months of investigation by public security departments, the theft case of the Linhe County armed department's armory on 9 August 1980 has finally been cracked. The chief criminal, (Liang Dazhong), resisted arrest and was shot to death by public security personnel. Principal criminals (Wang Xingguo) and (Bai Yongsheng) and six others guilty of giving shelter to the criminals were arrested according to the law. The stolen weapons and ammunition were recaptured.

The criminal gang headed by (Liang Dazhong) planned this July to steal weapons and ammunition to arm themselves for further robberies. On the night of 9 August 1980, (Liang Dazhong) and (Wang Xingguo), carrying crowbars and lethal weapons, climbed over the walls surrounding the Linhe County armed department's armory, pried open two locks on the armory door and stole 17 pistols, 41 rounds of ammunition for semi-automatic rifle, 30 rounds of ammunition for 54-type pistol, 1 detonator and 3 holsters.

Next, (Liang Dazhong), (Wang Xingguo) and (Bai Yongsheng), carrying the weapons and ammunition, escaped to Tianjin with the help of (Liu Jianzhi) and others. They were discovered by public security personnel at Tianjin railway station on 16 August. The chief criminal (Liang Dazhong) resisted arrest and was shot to death. (Wang Xingguo) was wounded and arrested while he tried to escape. (Bai Yongsheng) was arrested on the spot.

Following the theft, public security departments immediately assigned cadres and policemen to investigate this case. They ferreted out six accomplices of (Liang), (Wang) and (Bai) who are guilty of helping and giving shelter to them. They are (Liu Jianzhi), temporary worker of the Linhe County Environmental Protection Bureau, (Shao Tiejun), (Hou Zhiyuan), (Liu Wenzhong) and (Qi Baohe), workers of the Linhe County Chemical Fertilizer Plant; and (Wang Jianguo), temporary worker of the plant. They not only concealed what they knew about the case but provided shelter to the criminals, wrote letters of introduction and used other illegal means to help them pursue criminal activities.

The Bayan Nuir Public Security Department has recently referred this case to the league's procuratorate for examination and for instituting public proceedings.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE MINES UNEARTHED--The headquarters of Yunnan Military District recently issued a notice commending the armed militia company of (Nadeng) Brigade of (Babu) Commune in Malipo County who bravely dug up in 8 days 279 mines sown in Chinese territory by the Vietnamese army. (Nadeng) Brigade is in the frontline on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Since November, the Vietnamese army has stepped up its provocations in this area and constantly sneaked across the border to sow mines and nail bombs. Thus, they have seriously threatened the lives and safety of the army and people on our border. On 30 November, when militiamen (Luo Shunchang) and (Zhu Zhongxiang) went up the mountain to cut grass, they discovered that the enemy has sowed many mines on our side of the international boundary. The two of them dug up one of these mines and took it back with them. The militia company organized three mine-detector teams, studied the construction and capabilities of the Vietnamese mines, looked into mine detection methods and worked out plans. From 1 to 9 December, they dug up 209 mines along a 700-meter strip of the international boundary. They also removed 49 nail bombs planted by the Vietnamese army. On 6 and 8 December alone, the militiamen of (Yicheng) production team removed 70 mines and 11 nail bombs. The notice of Yunnan Military District called on the militiamen and border defense units to learn from the militiamen of (Nadeng) brigade and make still greater contributions in defending the border and the modernization drive. [Text] [HK280634 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 80]

BEIJING PLA PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Since the beginning of 1979, over 72,000 couples of childbearing age in the PLA Beijing military region have determined to have only one child each for all their lives. This represents a rate of over 99 percent of couples of this category. [OW091044 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

COMBATTING NATURAL CALAMITIES--Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--According to XINHUA reporters, our country suffered frequent floods, droughts and windstorms in 1980, with waterlogging occurring primarily in southern China and droughts occurring primarily in northern China. The broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters bravely took part in fighting natural calamities and rushing to deal with emergencies. As a result, they made tremendous contributions to protecting state property and people's lives and security. The masses in the disaster areas highly praised the army men as most reliable friends in times of crises. According to statistics

by the departments concerned, the whole army mobilized commanders and fighters a total of 543,000 times to fight calamities and engage in rescue work in 1980. The whole army also mobilized 1,882 sorties of planes and ships, some 21,000 vehicles, rescued some 31,300 people from danger and transported some 620,000 dun of various supplies. [Excerpt] [OWO20827 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0323 GMT 31 Dec 80]

WUHAN CLEANUP CAMPAIGN--Wuhan PLA units commander Zhang Caiqian, political commissar Yan Zheng and other leading comrades led over 600 cadres and fighters of the organs and subordinate detachments to clean up Zhongnan and Minzhu roads in Wuchang on the morning of 27 December. On the same morning, some 300 cadres and fighters of the organs and subordinate detachments of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units also carried out street cleaning in Wuchang at the junction of Hongqi Boulevard and Zhongnan Road, led by their commander Li Yongtai. [Excerpts] [HK290222 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 80]

ZHEJIANG RETIRED, DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS--The recently convened provincial work conference on the placement of the army's retired cadres and demobilized soldiers ended on 3 December. Called by the provincial people's government, the conference noted that the province this year faces a heavy task in placement work while time is running out. It called on all local governments and departments to step up preparations for housing construction for retired army cadres and establish or perfect the organs managing their affairs and leading organs in charge of placement work. Demobilized soldiers should go back to the rural areas if that is where they first joined the army. The departments concerned in the urban areas are responsible for job placements of their respective demobilized soldiers without delay on any pretext. The conference also stressed political and ideological work among retired soldiers to help them realize the limited resources of the state and consciously follow the state's arrangements by taking the interest of the whole into consideration. Comrades Chen Zhuolin, Guan Junting and (Li Chaorong), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and military district, came to the conference to deliver speeches. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG SOLDIER ENLISTMENT--The 1980 winter plan for enlisting new soldiers has now been completed in Zhejiang. The number of those who applied to join the PLA was 10 times more than the present quota. Most of the enlisted men are party and CYL members, and 99 percent have an educational background of middle school or higher. [OWO91055 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT--A mass work conference sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District concluded on 23 December. In connection with support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities, the conference decided to launch a rectification drive on discipline and workstyle at affiliated units during the month between the new year and spring festival. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 80 SK]

HENAN CONFERENCE--The Henan Provincial People's Government held a conference from 20 to 23 November in Zhengzhou on the resettlement of retired army cadres and demobilized army men. Dai Suli, secretary of provincial CCP committee and provincial vice governor, and Xu Qian, deputy commander of provincial military district, attended the conference. Dai Suli gave the summation speech at the closing session of the conference. The conference held: governments at all levels must attach importance to the resettlement of retired army cadres and demobilized army men. On the whole, the province has been doing well in resettling retired personnel, and most of the army men who retired in 1980 have been resettled. However, work has been progressing at a relatively low pace. All local areas should popularize education on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to their dependents. The conference stressed that resettlement of retired army cadres is a political task and must be done well. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80 HK]

SHENYANG PLA UNIT MEETING--A 5-day meeting of the Shenyang PLA units, which have distinguished themselves in carrying out the campaign on supporting the government and cherishing the people, was concluded on 15 December. Participants studied the state directive and the guidelines of the forum held by the military commission of the CCP Central Committee on strengthening unity between army men and civilians and drew up plans for future work. Twelve advanced units gave their experiences in this regard. Attending the meeting were Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, Li Huamin and (Fu Zhenhua), deputy commanders, and Zou Yan, Zhang Wu and Fu Kuiqing, deputy political commissars. Liao Hansheng, Zou Yan and Fu Kuiqing spoke at the meeting where 55 advanced collectives and 5 advanced individuals were commended. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80 SK]

XINJIANG BURGLARY GANGS--A local police station under the Urumqi Municipal Public Security Bureau recently arrested 17 criminals belonging to 2 burglary gangs, recovering some 9,000 yuan worth of loot. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 19 Dec 80 OW]

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SYMPOSIUM URGES IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL WORK

OW231331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)—The central task of educational work at present is to do a good job in readjusting, improving and strengthening the school leading groups, replenishing and raising the standard of the contingent of teachers, improving conditions for running schools and conscientiously raising the standard of education.

These remarks were made at a national symposium on educational work held by the Ministry of Education in Tianjin 1-13 December. Up to 1985, educational work must focus its attention on earnestly implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving educational work, with particular emphasis on readjustment.

How can the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement be implemented in educational work? The meeting held that education is a weak link in the overall national economy. Due to the lack of proper attention given to education for a long time and the havoc wrought by the "Great Cultural Revolution," educational work at present fails to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. By readjustment we mean strengthening educational work in order to enable education to develop proportionately with economic construction. At present we need to firmly promote universal primary education, reform the middle school education structure and develop vocational and technical education.

The meeting held: Since primary education is the foundation of education, efforts to improve the quality of education and raise the nation's scientific and cultural level must begin with primary education.

The meeting also proposed that at present it is essential to strengthen ideological and political work in all types of schools and at all levels. Party work, CYL work and political teaching in schools must be further improved and strengthened, not weakened. To this end, the contingents of ideological and political work must be improved and perfected. The position and role of the contingents of political work in school education must be fully recognized and matters concerning their pay must be rationally resolved.

Attending the symposium were vice governors, vice mayors and vice chairmen [of people's congresses] of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in charge of educational work. Also present were responsible comrades of cultural and educational (science education) [brackets as received] departments, cultural and educational (public health education) [brackets as received] offices, as well as bureau directors and department heads of various educational departments and institutes of higher education; responsible comrades in charge of educational work of concerned departments under the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the PLA; and responsible comrades of institutes of higher learning directly under the Ministry of Education. Altogether some 300 people attended the symposium.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON NATURE OF YIHETUAN GROUP

HK170545 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Qi Qizhang [2058 0366 4545]: "Different Views on the Appraisal of the Yihetuan"]

[Text] At the recent symposium on the history of the Yihetuan movement held in Jinan, over 200 Chinese and foreign scholars discussed problems related to the Yihetuan. Given below is a brief introduction to the main subjects discussed.

1. The Nature of the Yihetuan Movement

It was generally admitted that the Yihetuan movement was of a patriotic anti-imperialist nature. But views on whether or not the Yihetuan opposed feudalism greatly differed.

One view was that the Yihetuan movement opposed only imperialism and not feudalism, because no slogan or program for opposing feudal ownership of land was ever put forward by it. Nor was there any demand for reforming the feudal landlord class regime. The Yihetuan movement was a product of the intensification of national contradictions; the main objective of its struggle was "getting rid of foreign things." The Yihetuan's "support for the Qing government" was aimed at maintaining the Qing Dynasty and its "getting rid of foreign things" was prompted by "support for the Qing government." This explained why the Qing government could deceive and use the Yihetuan. The Yihetuan rose against the Qing regime only under unavoidable circumstances. This was entirely an act of self-defense. Until then, the Yihetuan had not shown any inclination to attack it.

Another view was that the Yihetuan movement was not only of a patriotic anti-imperialist nature but of an antifeudalist nature. The Yihetuan movement was a mass struggle, with the peasants as its mainstay, and fell into the category of old-style peasant warfare. Opposition to feudalism meant that the peasants spontaneously opposed feudal economic exploitation and political oppression. The Yihetuan's "getting rid of foreign things" chiefly took the form of "harassing the missionaries to obtain grain." It not only opposed the feudal way of economic exploitation and political oppression practiced by the missionaries, but also attacked the "well-off

families attached to missionaries" and typical rich landlords. A concrete analysis must also be made of the Yihetuan's slogan of "support for the Qing government": 1) Only some, not all, members at the Yihetuan turned the slogan of "support for the Qing government" into practical action; and 2) Apart from the slogan of "support for the Qing government," the Yihetuan also put forward such slogans as "arrest foreign missionaries for the sake of China's prosperity"; "the collapse of the Qing regime will bring prosperity to China"; "distribute grain equally to help the poor" and so forth. We cannot make a sweeping statement based on just one aspect. The claim that the Yihetuan was only passive in its resistance against the Qing regime without ever making an attack on its own initiative also contradicts history. The fact was that after June 1900, the Yihetuan took the initiative to launch many attacks against the Qing army.

Those comrades who held the latter view can be divided into two differing schools of thought, as far as concrete matters are concerned. The first believed that the Yihetuan's antifeudalist efforts were on an equal basis and that such efforts permeated through the Yihetuan movement from beginning to end. The second held that in the early and last stages of the development of the Yihetuan movement, its spontaneous antifeudalist tendencies were relatively noticeable and that at its height, its anti-feudalist nature disappeared.

2. The Problem of "Getting Rid of Foreign Things" as Related to the Yihetuan

There were chiefly three views on the Yihetuan's slogan of "getting rid of foreign things."

The first held that the Yihetuan's "getting rid of foreign things" meant an exclusion of everything foreign, or the "extermination" of all foreigners and opposition against everything "foreign." As far as moral principles were concerned, the Yihetuan's sweeping exclusion of foreign things and foreigners had its just side. From the angle of historical development, this sweeping exclusion of everything foreign was an indication of both ignorance and backwardness and was "not in line with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people."

Another view held that the core or essence of the Yihetuan's "getting rid of foreign things" was anti-imperialist and showed a tendency toward the sweeping exclusion of foreign things and foreigners, only in regard to form and methods. This was a manifestation of backwardness. But we can never take this as a basis for the argument that the Yihetuan's sweeping exclusion of foreign things and foreigners was "not in line with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people." Fundamentally speaking, the Yihetuan's sweeping exclusion of everything foreign was just resistance precipitated by the intensification of contradictions between imperialism and the Chinese nation.

3. The Historical Role of the Yihetuan Movement

The Yihetuan movement had a smashing impact on the feudal rule of the Qing regime. It helped to expose the extreme decadence and impotence of the

Qing ruling group. There was unanimous agreement on this. But views differed on the problem of the Yihetuan movement's connection with the prevention of imperialism from dividing China.

One school of thought believed that the Yihetuan movement impinged on imperialist attempts at dividing up China but not with sufficient force to "smash" or "prevent" imperialism from doing so. The main reason that China had still not been divided up then was that the contradictions and struggle among imperialist powers had forced them to follow a policy of maintaining the status quo to avoid the intensification of contradictions among them and the outbreak of war.

Another view was that of the two factors helpful in preventing imperialism from dividing up China, the primary one was the Yihetuan's struggle and the secondary one was the contradictions and struggle among imperialist powers. This can be proved by the statements from the power-holders and other people of many imperialist countries. Proof is also provided by the ebb and flow of the Yihetuan's sustained struggle.

4. The Origin of the Yihetuan

The Yihetuan can be traced far back in history. Its origin is a complicated issue in the study of the Yihetuan. There have traditionally been many arguments about its origin. No final conclusion has been reached on this matter. There are generally three views which are summed up as follows:

One view is that the Yihetuan was closely linked with the "eight diagrams" branch of the "White Lily" sect. It started out as a ramification of the "eight diagrams" branch but ended up as a combination of such divinatory symbols or groups as represented by the Chinese characters "Qian," "Kan," "Dui," "Xun" and so forth. It also combined many boxing societies which became collectively known as "Yihe Boxing."

Another view is that the Yihe Boxing, the Dadao Society and the Meihua Boxing provided the main foundation for the Yihetuan established in Shandong in the year of the Guangxu emperor. But the Yihetuan was not clearly related to the Yihetuan and the Ligua sect prevailing in the year of Jiaqing. As far as religious rites and the object of struggle are concerned, it greatly differed from the White Lily sect. To avoid the strong pressure of the Qing government, many followers of the White Lily sect later became converts to Christianity. Such a peculiar situation arose in the welter of complicated class struggle and national struggle. Therefore, there were potential grounds for the Yihetuan's opposition to the White Lily sect. Thus, as an organization, the White Lily sect could not have directly produced the Yihetuan.

Still another view is that the Yihetuan or Yimin Society had the Xiangtuan as its origin. The claim that the Yihetuan originated from the White Lily sect dating from the Southern Song Dynasty, or from a branch of the White Lily sect, is hardly credible. It is also not based on evidence. If the Yihetuan has any origin, it is traceable to boxers who practiced the art of attack and defense with fists and clubs in defense of their group.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONAL FORUM ON TEACHING SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

HK270649 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT
23 Dec 80

[Text] A national forum on teaching scientific socialism in party schools was held in Guangzhou from 10 to 22 December. During the forum the representatives unanimously pointed out: Like Engels, we must regard socialism as a science and study it with an extremely serious attitude. It is now over 100 years since Marx and Engels proposed their theory of scientific socialism. Socialism has won very great victories throughout the world. China, too, has gained 31 years of practice in socialism.

During the 10-year catastrophe, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" preached sham socialism and exercised feudal, fascist dictatorship on a large scale. The image of socialism thus became distorted in some people's minds. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, sham socialism has continued to hamper in politics, economics and ideology, the onward advance of the party and people, because the pernicious influence of its theory has not been eliminated well. As a result some people harbor unnecessary suspicions about the party's current [word indistinct], principles and policies, and have even lost confidence in socialism. Hence, summing up China's experiences and lessons in socialist revolution and construction and seriously probing the theory of scientific socialism have become an extremely urgent task for the whole party, and especially for comrades carrying out the party's ideological and political work and the party schools at all levels.

To treat socialism as a science, we must clearly understand what are the superior features of socialism and the socialist system, and how to bring socialist democracy into play and strengthen the socialist legal system, and have a clear idea of the topics and system for study in scientific socialism.

During the forum, experts and representatives from all 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions emancipated their minds, brought democracy into play, and freely aired their views on these questions. Over 130 theses and materials were submitted to the forum.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS COMMEMORATE MOVEMENTS

OW100216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Teachers and students at institutes of higher learning in Beijing, including Qinghua and Beijing universities, carried out a range of activities to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the "9 December" movement and the 35th anniversary of the "1 December" movement. Glass-front billboards, painted corridors and news bulletins on the campuses of various universities all featured special commemorative columns on these two patriotic movements. Commemorative meetings, report meetings and small-scale forums were also held at many schools. On 30 November afternoon, more than 1,600 teachers and students of Qinghua University held a commemorative meeting at which an entertainment program was jointly presented by old comrades who participated in the "1 December" movement. Teachers and students in the packed auditorium gave uninterrupted applause to the 150 old comrades who sang songs of the past that had inspired the youths to take the revolutionary road at that time. The songs included "Let's Sing Together," "Pick Ourselves Up From Where We fell," and "Ode to Brightness." A warm atmosphere of unity and militancy to move ahead persistently prevailed.

Beijing University sponsored a soiree on 5 December at which the students' art troupe staged a drama entitled "Destiny" depicting the "9 December" movement. Beijing University also featured a pictorial exhibition in its library on the "1 December" movement. The exhibition displayed 150 historical pictures showing the entire course of the "1 December" movement and how, under the leadership of the party, students of the Southwest Associated University waged a struggle against the Kuomintang reactionary rule at that time.

On 9 December, Qinghua University and Beijing Teachers University invited old comrades who participated in the "9 December" and "1 December" movements and some students to a forum. The students unanimously pledged to emulate the young students in the past and to unite around the party to get on with the four modernizations programs with one heart and one mind.

Braving the cold winds, students of the Beijing Iron and Steel Institute also held a meeting at the sports ground today. They staged a "torch relay race" in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of "9 December" and pledged to carry on the torch and advance courageously in the new long march.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGZHOU RALLY ON IMPROVING CITY APPEARANCE, CONDITIONS

HK240157 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT
22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a mobilization rally in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall on 22 December to launch the cadres and masses to rapidly take action to straighten out prices, do well in supplying the markets for the festivals, tidying up the appearance and sanitation of the city, beautifying the environment, tidying up traffic order and doing a good job of maintaining law and order in society, to enable the masses to spend the festivals in ease of mind amid a clean environment. Present at the rally were Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor; Qu Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Wang Chun, director of the political department of Guangzhou Military Region; Lu Deyao, adviser to Guangdong Military District; Vice Governor Huang Jingbo, and a number of responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province and municipality. Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered a mobilization report.

Liang Lingguang said: stabilizing prices, doing well in supplying the markets for the festivals, improving the city's appearance and sanitation and straightening out traffic and public order constitute the major guarantee for the masses to spend a Happy New Year and spring festivals. These are issues that currently cause the masses great concern. If we handle these matters well, we will give the masses tangible benefits during the festivals under present conditions.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER CULTURAL RELICS

OW100839 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0015 CMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, the Xizang Regional People's Government recently approved and circulated a report by the departments concerned on strengthening market control and banning cultural relic smuggling, speculation and profiteering. The report asked departments concerned to strengthen protection and management of cultural relics and to take effective measures to stop all illegal activities harmful to the preservation of cultural relics. It asked them to stop the outflow of cultural relics and to deal resolute blows to cultural relic smuggling, speculation and profiteering.

Xizang is noted both at home and abroad for its rich cultural relics. Recently it has been found that a small number of [words indistinct] and pilgrims from various localities illegally sell various cultural relics, gold, silver and other treasures, as well as local handicrafts and valuable medicinal herbs, to foreign tourists and visitors. This has not only disrupted social order and led to market disorder but also damaged our country's honor and its valuable cultural heritage. Such activities, which violate state law and government decrees on cultural relic protection, cannot be condoned and must be stopped. Those who commit serious offenses shall be punished by law and discipline. Units and individuals that have helped protect important and valuable cultural relics shall be properly rewarded.

The regional people's government asked local governments and foreign trade, commerce and cultural departments to coordinate with each other in purchasing cultural relics and valuable articles. The department in charge of cultural relics shall purchase at a certain price all cultural relics that are still privately kept. The Foreign Trade Department shall purchase gold, jade and other treasures. The Commercial Department shall purchase local handicrafts. Banks shall be responsible for purchasing gold and silver. No historical relics shall be traded in black markets. Selling of cultural relics, smuggling, speculation and profiteering by individuals or organizations are strictly forbidden. Private selling of cultural relics to tourists is prohibited. People who possess family heirlooms may sell them only to the State Cultural Relics Department.

The regional people's government also asked foreign affairs departments to brief foreign tourists on China's law and policy on cultural relics protection. Together with the customs office, cultural relics departments improve their work in identifying and appraising cultural relics in order to protect them from being removed.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

MAN NATIONALITY ACADEMIC CONFERENCE--Shenyang, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--The 1980 annual academic conference on the history of China's Man Nationality literature was held recently in Shenyang, Liaoning, attended by more than 70 professors and specialists. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the work of exploring and collating the Man Nationality culture and art has been speeded up. A committee for compiling the history of the Man Nationality literature has been established in Liaoning Province, where half of the nation's Man people live. At the annual academic conference, 39 theses were exchanged, which separately expounded the historical origin, current situation, culture and art, politico-economy, customs and habits and religious belief of the Man Nationality. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 13 Dec 80 OW]

CHINA RHETORIC SOCIETY--Wuhan, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--China Rhetoric Society was inaugurated in Wuhan, Hubei, recently. Professor Zhang Gong, a linguist, was appointed honorary chairman of the society. Guo Shaoyu, Sun Changxu, Zhu Xing, Yang Ping, Zhou Zhenfu, Hu Yushu, Huang Borong and Zhang Gonggui were appointed advisers. Linguist Zhang Zhigong was elected chairman of the society. [Text] [OW210431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 13 Dec 80 OW]

NEW LAW SCHOOL--Zhengzhou, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--With approval from the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the Second Central Institute of Political Science and Law was founded in Jiyuan County, Henan. The institute has admitted over 300 cadres of political science and law at and above the county level. On 1 December the responsible comrades of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court and the Henan Provincial CCP Committee attended its opening ceremony. Li Yunchang, first vice minister of justice, addressed the ceremony. He said that the founding of the institute is to strengthen construction of the legal system and train a strong, high-standard contingent for administration of justice. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

CIRCULAR ON MAGAZINES--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The State Bureau of Commodity Prices and the State Publication Administration Bureau issued a joint circular recently asking all departments and localities to strengthen control over magazine prices. The circular notes that many readers have sent letters complaining about price rises of a number of magazines. The

circular pointed out that the price of specialized science and technology periodicals and periodicals in minority languages should not be made too high despite their relatively small circulation. The circular asked all departments and localities to conduct a general checkup on the prices of magazines and to readjust their prices reasonably. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

XINJIANG ON MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE--A plan for trial use of the Mongolian language phonetics in selected areas was published on (???) November in the Mongolian language page of the XINJIANG RIBAO by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Committee for the work of spoken and written languages of nationalities with the approval of the regional people's government. The committee will vigorously popularize the standard pronunciations and phonetic symbols of the Mongolian language among the Mongolian people in the region. The standard pronunciations and phonetic symbols were adopted in a special meeting on the Mongolian language attended by the representatives of eight provinces and autonomous regions. This popularization will have a great significance in unifying the spoken and written Mongolian language and raising the science and culture level of the Mongolian people for the cause of the four modernizations. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 1 Dec 80 OW]

GUANGXI PASSENGER BOAT CAPSIZE--The passenger boat "Guilin 302" sank in a thunder squall on the evening of 26 November. Responsible persons of the regional CCP committee and people's government rushed to the spot on hearing the news to organize rescue and relief work. The boat had sailed from Wuzhou that morning in calm weather. The accident occurred in Pingnan County, when the boat rapidly filled with water and sank 2 to 3 minutes after being hit by sudden violent winds--estimated at force 11--and high waves. Next day Xiao Han, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and (Zhang Xiulan), deputy secretary-general of the regional people's government, and other local leaders went to the spot. A salvage vessel dispatched by the Wuzhou navigation branch company reached the place on the evening of 27 November. According to investigations, the majority of the boat's passengers survived the disaster, and 162 of them have been sent back to their units by vehicle and boat. [HK040822 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 80 HK]

SHANGHAI YMCA, YWCA ACTIVITIES--The national committees of both the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association as well as the Shanghai YMCA AND YWCA officially resumed activities today. The YMCA and the YWCA were established in 1901. After liberation, these two associations, under the party's leadership, had engaged in uniting people from various circles that had made certain contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. During the Cultural Revolution, the YMCA and YWCA were labeled as "time-bombs of imperialism" and their activities were suspended. After resuming their activities, these two associations will launch various activities to unite youths from religious and other circles to make contributions to the four modernizations. This afternoon, the four organizations jointly held a tea party to celebrate the resumption of their activities. [Text] [OW061703 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 80]

COMMUNICATIONS PUBLICATIONS CONFERENCE--The national conference on publication of books and journals about sciences of communications was held in Shanghai from 25 to 27 December. The conference decided to publish a journal of modern communications [XIAN DAI TONG XUN ZA ZHI 3807 0108 6639 6061 7177 6125] next year, improve the quality of books about sciences of communications and expand their publication so as to promote China's modernization in communications. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 80 OW]

WRITING RESEARCH SOCIETY--Wuhan, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The China Writing Research Society was inaugurated and held its first annual meeting from 24 to 27 December at Wuhan, Hubei. Taking part were 130 representatives from 96 colleges and universities in 15 provinces and municipalities. They are all college instructors and researchers in Chinese composition. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 27 Dec 80 OW]

OVERSEAS CHINESE ARTS PERFORMANCE--In order to greet the New Year, artists among the returned overseas Chinese and their dependents in Beijing staged arts performances in the capital on 27 and 28 December. Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the State Council's committee on overseas Chinese affairs, attended the performance. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 28 Dec 80 OW]

FOREIGN LITERATURE SOCIETY--Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Foreign Literature Society of China recently held its first annual meeting in Chengdu, Sichuan. The conference participants pointed out: it is imperative to objectively study and appraise foreign literature and eliminate the "left" influence of negating and belittling foreign literature. Since its inauguration in 1978, over 400 foreign literary works have been translated and published and over 400 periodicals on foreign literature have come into being. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0321 GMT 28 Dec 80 OW]

FOREIGN LITERATURE PUBLISHED--Shanghai, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--"Selections of Modern Foreign Literary Works" are being successively published in Shanghai. They introduce the representative works of the 10 major schools of modern literature having an international impact since World War II. This is the first time that modern Western literature has been introduced in China. The editor says in the preface that ideologically and artistically, modern Western literature's nature is twofold. In selectively introducing the representative works of modern literature, we intend to understand and recognize them in the first place and then scientifically analyze and appropriately criticize them, pointing out where they are harmful while keeping what is useful for reference. [Text] [OW210635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0345 GMT 16 Dec 80 OW]

FOREIGN LITERATURE TRANSLATIONS--Chengdu, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--China translated and published about 300 foreign literary works in 1980. They included those by Balzac, Dumas, Stendhal, Dickens, Homer and Shakespeare. Some of them were translated by famous translator-writers such as Ba Jin, Bing Xin, Feng Zhi and Zhu Guangqian. [OW180557 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 11 Dec 80 OW]

GUANGZHOU ZHOU ENLAI'S WORK--The Guangdong XINHUA Printing House and the Guangzhou Municipal HONGQI Printing House have fulfilled the tasks of printing the first edition of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" in recent months. These two houses received these tasks in early November this year. They were told to print 150,000 copies of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" and have now fulfilled the tasks on time. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 25 Dec 80 HK]

JIANGSU STUDENT MOVEMENT COMMEMORATION--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial students association held a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 8 December to mark the 45th anniversary of the "9 December" movement. Responsible persons of CYL committees and students associations of the 22 schools of higher learning in the Nanjing area attended the meeting. (Hua Chengyi), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and chairman of the provincial scientific and technological commission, and (Wu Wei), secretary of the party committee of Huadong Water Conservancy College, took part in the "9 December" student movement in 1935. [OW111113 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80 OW]

JIANGSU RURAL CULTURAL MEETING--The Jiangsu provincial rural mass cultural work meeting was held from 4 to 10 December in Nanjing. As of now the province has built about 100 rural cultural centers. Zhou Weishi, vice minister of culture, was present and spoke at the meeting. The meeting was attended by over 200 responsible comrades from cultural departments throughout the province and representatives of some advanced cultural stations. The meeting summed up and exchanged rural mass cultural work experience and studied and discussed new problems facing rural mass cultural work during the new period. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 80 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH PHYSIQUE--Physique of Shanghai youngsters has generally declined. A survey of college and primary and middle school students among 16 provinces and municipalities shows that the physique of Shanghai youngsters falls far behind other fraternal provinces and cities. The Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Committee, the Health Bureau, the Higher-Learning Education Bureau and the Education Bureau this morning called a meeting to discuss questions of how to improve the health of Shanghai youngsters. The meeting pointed out that Shanghai youngsters are too thin and not strong enough. The meeting urged schools and parents to understand the importance of keeping youngsters in good health and take effective methods to reduce the unnecessary burdens of students in school and provide them with sufficient physical exercise. [C4180339 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80 OW]

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITIES--This year Jiaotong University in Shanghai has sent some 300 faculty members to work in other institutions of higher learning and in various factories and research units. In the meantime, it has received teachers and technicians transferred from other units. To meet the needs of teaching and research, many institutions of higher learning in Shanghai have made cooperative arrangements, including the exchange of faculty members. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

JIANGSU WINTER TRAINING--The experiments of the winter training program have basically come to an end at 28 selected communes in 26 counties. Recently, the propaganda department of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting in Nanjing on exchanging experience of experimental winter training. The meeting stressed the importance of education in dialectic materialism and the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. It called on the cadres and party members to pay particular attention to studying the documents issued by the CCP Central Committee on perfecting the system of personal responsibility in agricultural production. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 80 OW]

JIANGSU PROTESTANT REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING--The third provincial meeting of representatives of protestants was held in Nanjing from 4 to 11 December. Ninety-eight representatives from all prefectures and municipalities in Jiangsu attended the meeting. Ding Guangxun, chairman of the three self-patriotic movement committee of protestant churches of China and president of the Chinese Protestants' Association, attended and spoke at the closing ceremony. The meeting established the Jiangsu Provincial Protestants' Association and approved the constitution of the association. The meeting also elected the third three self-patriotic movement committee of protestant churches in Jiangsu and the First Jiangsu Provincial Protestants' Association Committee. The meeting noted: The future task of the three self-patriotic movements includes organizing religious personnel, clergymen and protestants to combat infiltration by anti-China forces in churches abroad. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 80 OW]

GANSU LITERACY CLASSES--The Gansu Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 18 November urging leaders at all levels to educate peasants and herdsmen by running literacy and technical classes during this winter and next spring. Emphasis should be placed on general knowledge courses, primary school education and technical skills. Part-time teachers should be quickly trained and properly paid. [SK141238 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Dec 80 SK]

HUBEI YOUTH FORUM--The Hubei Provincial CYL Committee held a forum from 2 to 6 December in Wuchang on the application of scientific methods to youth ideological work. The forum exchanged experiences in youth work and analyzed the present ideological situation of youths. The forum held: more people have now attached importance to the application of scientific methods to youth ideological work. The provincial CYL committee has made an effort to study psychology and sociology in order to approach the youths more easily. The forum proposed promoting ideological education for youths by means of: 1) launching profound education on the party's line, principles and policies; 2) grasping education in communist morality; and 3) launching general education in being a well qualified CYL member. Jiao Dexiu, a member of the provincial CCP committee Standing Committee and director of the provincial propaganda department, attended the forum and spoke. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80 HK]

HEILONGJIANG PEASANT EDUCATION WORK--The provincial conference on peasant education work concluded on 15 December. The conference called for efforts to eliminate illiteracy and to organize part-time primary school education courses so that the basic education level of peasants will be at primary school level. It also called for running technical courses for peasants. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80 SK]

JILIN NEW COLLEGES--The Jilin Provincial Government on 4 December approved the establishment of 4 peasant universities and 10 peasant secondary vocational schools. All these schools were originally county-run "7 May" universities. [SK100307 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Dec 80 SK]

SHANGHAI POPULATION ASSOCIATION--The Shanghai Municipal Population Association held an inauguration meeting on 2 December. The first board of directors was elected at the meeting. (Wu Beidan) was elected chairman and (Gu Li), (Yang Jufu), (Wang Jianming) and (Zhang Kaiming) were elected chairmen of the board. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

LIAONING LIBRARIES--Liaoning Province has established some 70 commune or small-town cultural centers, and 25,000 brigade and production team cultural rooms this year. In addition, libraries in rural areas have increased to 6,000. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Dec 80 SK]

TELEVISION SCANNING SYSTEM--The Shenyang Automation Research Institute and the Beijing television equipment plant succeeded in developing a television scanning and survey system to detect flying objects. The system is of national advanced standard. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Dec 80 SK]

BROADCAST TIME READJUSTED--Listeners of radio stations at various localities: the third transmission times of the Kazak-language and Mongolian programs of the Xinjiang People's Broadcasting Station will begin and end 30 minutes earlier beginning Monday, 15 December. Namely, they will begin at 1930 and end at 0050. Some programs in the Mongolian broadcast will accordingly begin 30 minutes earlier. The transmission time of some programs in the third Kazak-language broadcast will also be readjusted. Please pay attention to this station's program previews. [Text] [OW140952 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Dec 80]

GUANGDONG NEW PERIODICALS--Recently, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department Publications Bureau authorized the Hainan Federation of Art and Literary Workers, the Hainan People's Art Gallery, and the Hainan Li-Miao Nationality Cultural Bureau to run two periodicals. These two periodicals are literary publications which are expected to raise the people's cultural standard. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80 HK]

GUANGDONG SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' MEETING--The meeting of Guangdong provincial key middle school principals closed in Guangzhou on 11 December. The meeting proposed that it is necessary to do things according to the regulations on education, improve the quality of education in an all-round way and train more qualified people more quickly for the four modernizations. This meeting was held by the provincial education department and attended by the principals of provincial, prefectural and county key middle schools and education bureau directors of all prefectures and some counties and municipalities, some 160 people altogether. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 11 Dec 80 HK]

'XINHUA' BOOK NEWS--Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--The People's Publishing House is to publish two more volumes this year of the "History of the 1911 Revolution." The first volume was published in 1980. The revolution of 1911, led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, overthrew the Qing dynasty. The work covers the development and characteristics of capitalism in China and records the struggles waged by the Chinese people, the sufferings of the minority nationalities and the contributions to the revolution by overseas Chinese. A dictionary of Chinese calligraphy is to be published jointly by the China Guanghua Publishing House and the Hong Kong C. and W. Publishing Company. The dictionary, comprising 47,000 characters collected from 430 volumes of rubbings from stone tablets throughout China, contains the handwriting of 360 noted calligraphers from past dynasties. Apart from explanations of the characters, the dictionary will give the source and date of the characters and the names of calligraphers. About 100 popular science titles have been published in Inner Mongolia in the past two years, of which 40 were in the Mongolian language. These included some works by Mongolian authors. The best-selling books in this field were those on Mongolian medicine. [Text] [OW031208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jan 81]

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